THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 96

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Crop Acreage Expanded; Spanish Flights Canceled; Home Food Dehydration

The World's Day—March 20, 1943

Washington: 10,000,000 More Acres for 1943

American farmers will plant 10,000,000 more acres this year than in 1942, when production records were established, Agriculture Secretary announced on the basis of a release by the Federal Crop Reporting Board.

The new Manpower Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers favors a thorough tryout for the existing voluntary system of enlisting war workers with a labor draft only in last resort.

Farm labor costs would be included in determining parity prices under the Pace bill which the House farm bloc slipped through by voice vote. The bill now goes to the Senate, with a Presidential veto indicated if it passes there. [Page 1.]

Sale of 100,000,000 additional bushels of wheat by the Government to supplement supplies of feed for livestock has been approved in a bill passed by the Senate and sent to the White House.

House investigation of Puerto Rican conditions has passed preliminary hurdles in the Rules Committee, where the proposal won unanimous approval.

National income reached a record level of $119,800,000,000 in 1942, reports Secretary of Commerce Jones, who predicts it will be about $140,000,000,000 next year.

Reclaimed rubber must be used in recapping tires on farm tractors and implements in future, the OPA has ruled.

Union interference with manpower utilization is under attack in a move that got underway with introduction of a bill in the House by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia to nullify any union "rules, practices, policies and requirements" that hamper the war effort.

Europe: Only Spanish Air Line Cancels Trips

Iberian Airways System, the only Spanish line now operating, canceled all flights to Seville, Barcelona, Lisbon and the Balearic and Canary islands until further notice because of gasoline shortage.

Arrival in England of Roman Catholic Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York following an 11-day tour of North Africa was announced. His visit to Britain had not been hitherto formally announced.

Russian Nation Committee opposed to the present Soviet rule has been formed in Germany and occupied Russia under the leadership of a former Red Army officer. Gen. Andrei Vlasoff, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said. General Vlasoff was stated to be a former guerrilla leader.

Twenty Irish Nationalists interned in Londonderry escaped through a tunnel and fled across the border into neutral Eire in the biggest jail break in Northern Ireland.

British war film "Desert Victory" showing the Eighth Army exploits has been sent to President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin by Prime Minister Churchill as a personal gift.

Boston: Food Dehydration for Home Canners

Dehydration of foods holds promises for home canners and for a future American industry after the war, refrigeration engineers were told yesterday by experts in food-drying. [Page 2.]

Methodists in the Boston area contributed $62,656 to the world service cause in the June-February period, $8,224 more than in the corresponding period of the previous year, Dr. O. W. Auman, treasurer of the denomination's world Service and Finance Commission, reported at Chicago.

Cocoanut Grove fire trial went into its fourth day before a Superior Court Jury, following testimony by the Boston Licensing Board that permits for the cocktail lounge were officially in order 11 days before the holocaust. [Page 2.]

"Conscious and deliberate violation" by the Office of Price Administration of the very laws under which it operates is responsible for the meat shortage in Boston, declared Reuben Hall, today, counsel for Somerville plant which was forced to close down yesterday. [Page 2.]

Labor: Miners Allowed to Work Under Ruling

Coal miners numbering 125,000 in outlying districts would be permitted to continue work on a retroactive basis should there be a shutdown April 1 in Appalachian area mines, the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers has ruled. [Page 3.]

Dayton's 49 public schools, closed since last Monday by a strike of maintenance employees for higher wages, will reopen Monday morning, it is announced jointly by Charles J. Bauer, Municipal Employees Union business agent, and Paul Schenck, President of the Board of Education.

A. F. of L. organizers, who argue for pay rises for their union membership, have themselves been granted $3 to $5 more a week by unanimous vote of the War Labor Board. About 85 organizers are affected.

In Detroit a gas strike has been averted. The Consumers Power Company continued to supply southern Michigan where many war industries are located.

Americas: Latin American Field for Rubber

Rubber production in Latin America is occupying a major place in Vice-President Wallace's interests during his current trip, he disclosed in Costa Rica. [Page 3.]

President Peñaranda of Bolivia will leave April 2 for his visit to Washington, it is officially announced.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, has arrived in Panama with a party of officers for an inspection of Canal defenses.

French Guiana: Senegalese Troops Back Giraud

French Guiana, which recently switched over from Vichy to Giraud, has an armed force of 300 Senegalese troops. These have indicated they will support Giraud.

National: Eden in New York for Conferences

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in New York for the week end, is to confer with Mayor La Guardia and several other notables there.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 7:25 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:19 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 7:26 p. m.; ends Monday at 6:16 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 7:27 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:14 a. m.

Lack of Meat Closes Many Boston Stores

Late week-end shoppers settle for sausage and Army takes all spinach —Prices shoot up.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater Boston housewives who waited until today to do their week-end shopping found themselves on a "too little—too late" spot.

Loaded market baskets and heavy shopping bags were conspicuously absent in the downtown market section this morning, where nearly 50 per cent of the meat and produce stalls had closed for lack of supplies.

For once, little Johnny was slightly perplexed as to why he wanted to join the Army, for the only four freight cars of spinach to arrive at the Boston Market Terminal were quickly snapped up by the Army.

Other vegetables, with the exception of lettuce and carrots, were equally scarce, and prices had shot skyward. Apples, alone —the "Victory Food Special" for March and April—were no higher than they were a year ago.

But, those who sought a juicy roast of beef—or even lamb, veal, or pork—for Sunday, in most cases settled for sausage, frankforts, or bologna.

Horse Meat Called Delicious

A few more venturesome, after noting the fine appearance of horse tenderloins, sirloins, and cuts of rump at 35 cents a pound, decided to take a fling at it. One, who purchased a couple of tenderloins yesterday, was back for more today. "We tried them at home last night, and found them excellent—far superior to many cuts of beef I've had of late," he said. "I'll buy it any time. It sure was delicious."

Poultry, although a little more plentiful at a few counters this morning, was still a far from plentiful product.

For the most part, crowds of shoppers milled back and forth past the all-but-empty meat stalls, ever hopeful that a dealer might find a piece of meat he had forgotten in yesterday's rush, and bring it to light. But, spring flowers were about all that some stalls displayed —and, while they looked good and smelled better, they made poor eating.

Numerous factors have contributed to this drastic shortage of meats. Chief among them seemed to be the general tendency of many dealers deliberately to hold back supplies of meat in preparation for rationing which will begin on March 29. Their supplies are to be based on the amount of meat they sell during the first few weeks of rationing.

So, all in all, it rather looks like a lean week ahead for meats and vegetables. Improvement in vegetable supplies is looked for after another six or seven days, when the first fresh produce to be affected by the new dollars-and-cents ceilings established for shippers should reach the Boston market.

Chain stores throughout the area agreed that the food shortage this week end would very likely prove to be the worst in history. While some stores in the suburban sections appeared to have more meat than was to be found in downtown markets, very little was displayed in their showcases.

Butter Supplies Melt

Wherever the word "butter" was whispered—and the word spread faster than most war rumors—long lines formed and scanty supplies "melted" as though before a July scorcher.

Meantime, John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Administrator for the Federal Food Distribution Administration, said that current shortages resulted in part from "the 'black market' which hitherto

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Mud Slows Allies in Africa and Russia; U. S. Planes Blast Reich U-Boat Base; Deluge of Issues Engulfs Congress

Anti-inflationary taxes are unsolved while labor, farm, postwar problems mount.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Two unsolved problems have risen in the 78th Congress so far for every one it has managed to meet.

A whole new crop of problems appeared this week, while old ones intensified.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt's appeal last January for an increase of $16,000,000,000 in taxes has not yet been formulated in legislative proposals, although it is the key to anti-inflation defenses; in fact the relatively minor technical matter of "pay-as-you-go" has only just succeeded in cracking the eggshell of its first House committee.

Congress has before it today the first definite announcement from President Roosevelt that he favors the broad purposes of the Ball - Hatch - Burton - Hill world-collaboration bill. That is a huge problem all by itself. Just where press associations and certain newspapers got the idea Mr. Roosevelt was "cool" to the plan is unknown.

Farms and Unions

On the farm and trade union fronts, Congress has an incoming tide of problems ahead of it.

In the farm situation, for example, the House yesterday, with only a bare majority present, shouted to passage the Pace bill to include all farm labor cost increases in determining parity prices for farm products. Cost-of-living increases may rise $1,000,000,000 under this measure, some specialists figure.

The House already has before it the Senate-passed bill giving draft deferment to farmers and farm workers as a class.

These farm developments were seen against the annual "intention-to-plant" reports of the Department of Agriculture, indicating a prospective 3.5 per cent acreage increase.

Labor problems before Congress were just as pressing.

To name a few, labor is clamoring for a lengthening of the "Little Steel" wage yardstick, and President Roosevelt may grant a 5 per cent rise shortly, which is likely to make the Congressional anti-inflation problem still harder.

Restrictions on Labor

Sweeping labor restriction bills are pending in the House.

Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia has a blanket bill to outlaw any union rule that lessens manpower use; another would forbid plant foremen from joining unions. The latter involves a difficult constitutional issue, whether Congress can prevent a man joining a union of his own choosing, any more than it can bar him from joining a club, lodge, or church.

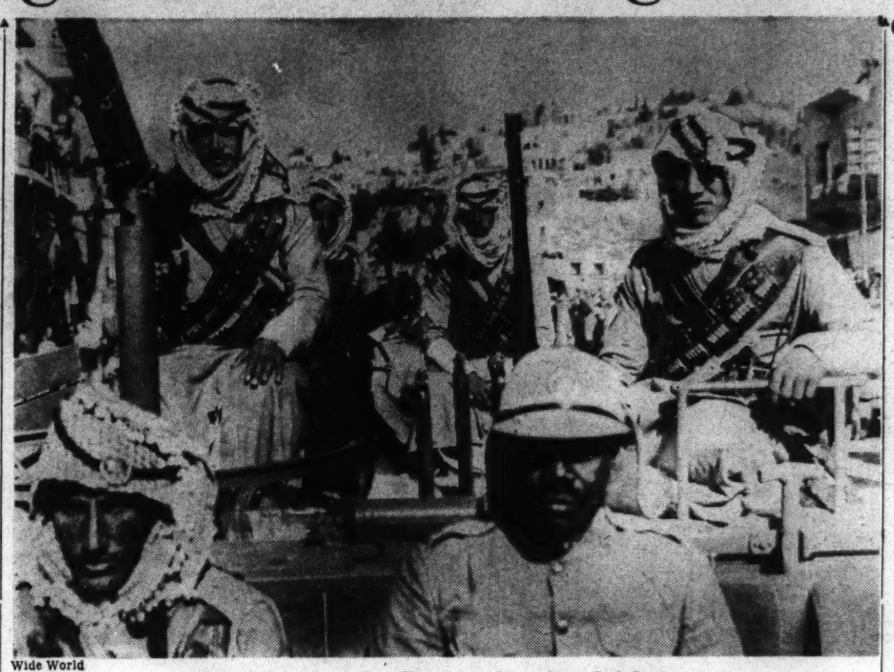
Dozens of other problems jostle one another for legislative solution.

On the manpower front, the House Rules Committee yesterday cleared the way for a bill to give draft deferment priorities to men with dependents. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson complained the bill would bring about administrative cul-de-sacs. The Army is also against the Senate-passed bill to defer farm workers as a class.

These are only a few of the problems Congress faces.

As to the biggest problem of all, how to raise more war taxes, Congress just shudders. It has hardly touched that subject at all.

Continued on Page 9, Column 4



Wide World

Paradox on the Desert Sands of Africa

Motorized units of the Arab state of Trans-Jordan show how, under modern conditions of warfare, the Arabs still remain picturesque. The near-anachronism is a daily sight as the Arabs cling to their old attire while using modern weapons.

Germans declare subs have sunk 32 cargo ships and destroyer in Atlantic convoy.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Impartial General Mud has come temporarily to the aid of the Axis both in Tunisia and in Russia.

In the former battle area, the ooze, abetted by torrential rains and Axis land mines, has slowed the advance of General Patton's American forces toward the important enemy supply port of Gabès following the occupation of El Guetar, 12 miles east of Gafsa. Every mile the Americans progress in this thrust increases the threat to the narrow coastal strip that links Marshal Rommel's forces in the Mareth Line with General von Arnim's regiments in the Tunis-Bizerte sector. But the hard going gives the Axis a breathing spell in which to strengthen its defenses in the rough mountain territory which still lies ahead of the Americans.

The British Eighth Army still appears to be probing for a soft spot in the Mareth Line before hurling its full striking force into action. Some British gains are reported in hand-to-hand fighting here. In Northern Tunisia, however, General von Arnim has scored a local success in a small-scale diversionary attack against the British 45 miles southeast of Bizerte.

In Russia, meanwhile, Red armies moving on Smolensk are wallowing through quagmires of deep, black mud, also heavily seeded with German mines, and have been forced to abandon their skiis and remarkably efficient motor-driven sleds. In spite of the thaw, Russians report the Nazis have been swept from the entire bank of the Dnieper in the area west of Moscow.

On the southern front, the Russians are fighting desperately to hold their lines along the Donets, east and southeast of Kharkov, against a steadily increasing number of German tanks, men, and planes. Mud soon should play an important role in this fighting also. Only this time the United Nations should be the beneficiaries.

There are two noteworthy developments in the amphibious warfare in the European theater. American Flying Fortresses and Liberators are estimated to have shot down more than 25 German planes and to have destroyed or damaged 19 buildings at the Vegesack submarine building and repair shops, 15 miles northwest of Bremen. In what may be an attempt to offset the psychological effect of this raid, the Berlin Radio has broadcast an unconfirmed claim that U-boats have sunk 32 cargo ships and a destroyer in a prolonged attack on an eastbound Atlantic convoy.

In the Southwest Pacific, Allied and Japanese planes continue to strike hard at each other's bases in New Guinea.

In China, reinforced Japanese troops are said to have been repulsed in a counter-attack in the Hupeh border region, south of the Yangtze, while in Western Burma British troops, aided by warships in the Bay of Bengal, made slight gains toward the town of Donbaik.

North Africa:

Yanks Consolidate Gains in Tunisia

American forces have consolidated their positions after winning Gafsa and El Guetar on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's flank, an Allied communiqué from North Africa said.

Heavy rain continued to fall in the area but the infantry and armor of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., were in position to drive through a mountain gap toward Gabès, 73 miles away, and the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Moslems See Allies' Gains Shame Nazis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations military successes all over the world have deeply impressed the peoples of the Near East. German defeats in Russia and in Libya have given the lie to Axis propaganda which attempted to convince the Moslem world, and especially the Arab peoples, of the invincibility of German arms.

Agitation by pro-Axis groups in the Near East has slowed down and Haj Amin el Husseini, former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, and Rashid Ali el Gailani, leader of the Iraq rebellion, both of whom are exiles in Berlin, have lost much of their grip on their countrymen.

Political action has accompanied the change of feeling in the Near East. Iraq has abandoned doubtful neutrality and has declared war on the Axis powers.

Iman Yahya, autocratic ruler of the Yemen state in Southern Arabia, who openly helped the Italians during the Abyssinian campaign, has now decided to intern all Axis nationals living on his territory and to stop anti-Allied radiocasting. There are, moreover, indications that King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, the most powerful personality among the Arab chiefs, is preparing to enter the war on the Allied side.

Realistic View

The United Nations, however, should not deceive themselves. The peoples of the Near East have no particular liking for the Allies. The Arabs are simply realists; they admire the strong and seek always to be on the winning side.

Arab policy during this war consistently has been that of the lesser evil. The bulk of the Arabs —even the majority of the Iraqi— failed to support Rashid Ali's revolt, because they believed that his enterprise was hopeless and that it would, even if successful, fail to bring actual independence to the Arab. The Arabs may not love the British but they still pre-

Better U. S. Ties With Russia Held Blocked by Prejudice

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Personal contact between higher-ups which has done so much to improve United States relations with Britain and British relations with Russia might do as much for Soviet-American relations whose improvement is so essential to the world's future welfare. Already some beginnings have been made in this direction on the United States Government's initiative.

During the past year numerous highly important Americans in and out of uniform have made the round trip from Washington to Moscow with entourage. In addition to their diplomatic passports and credentials each of them carried in his innermost pocket a far more precious document: a long white envelope unembellished save for the legend "White House" neatly embossed in the left-hand corner and the typed address: To His Excellency, Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Joseph Stalin.

Frankness Appreciated

In expansive moments the bearer might reach for his envelope and proudly exhibit it without letting it out of his hands, but never would he think of revealing the contents which therefore remain a mystery.

While all of these presidential letter carriers were assured of a hospitable reception, some were better treated than others.

For two of them—Wendell Willkie and Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley—the Russians really rolled out the carpet. Perhaps it was because the Russians recognized their genuinely democratic American spirit and liked their rough-and-ready manners and frankness, so refreshingly unlike the demeanor of polished diplomats.

For both Mr. Willkie and General Hurley the Soviet leaders arranged extensive trips to the front and the Red Army Generals unbuttoned their lips and the customary suspicion and reserve toward foreigners was almost completely relaxed.

Without drawing any too sweeping conclusions, I merely wish to suggest through the above that the choice of individuals and personalities can exert a decisive influence on relations between the United States and the U. S. S. R. just as between any two sets of countries.

Alas, not all Americans bound for the Soviet Union fared as well as Mr. Willkie and General Hurley.

There was, for example, one

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Broad Free Greek Program Indicated by King's Return

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 20 —The return of King George of Greece, accompanied by his Prime Minister, Emmanuel Tsouderos, to Cairo heralds important developments in Greek affairs, according to informed Greek circles here.

It is thought in these circles that the Greek King intends to establish a Free Greek government permanently in Egypt so that the regime can be near occupied Greek possessions and in close contact with Greek patriots when the hour of Greece's liberation arrives.

In view of the fact that there is a large Greek population living in Egypt and in various parts of the Eastern Mediterranean, this appears to be a wise and sensible decision and will undoubtedly encourage already powerful guerrilla resistance in Greece itself. In taking this decision, King George of Greece wishes to reinforce the unity of the Greek people and evade any dissension among Greek leaders themselves.

Numerous Intrigues

Greek politics have been full of intrigues in the past, and the King is determined to end internal feuds among Free Greek leaders. While it would be unwise to presume that there had been any real discord among Greek leaders, it is known that former Vice-Premier Panayotis Canelopoulos, while in control in Egypt, dismissed certain high Greek officers serving in Free Greek forces because they were known to be supporters of the late Georges Metaxas.

Mr. Canelopoulos' recent resignation in London is thought here to be because he advocated extreme measures, whereas the King and Premier Tsouderos want to unite all political parties and conciliate any political differences.

Although a former supporter of Eleutherius Venizelos, Premier Tsouderus now loyally supports King George, and this augurs well for the future of the new Greek government.

The decision of the Greek Government to direct affairs from Egypt comes at an opportune moment because patriot-resistance has enormously increased in Occupied Greece recently and the puppet government in Athens shows itself to be incompetent to check ever-growing popular resistance to the Axis in Greece itself.

Despite all efforts, the Axis has not been able to find powerful Greek politicians to aid them in their policy of Greco-German collaboration.

Guerrilla Activity

Indeed, Axis control of Greece is yet another example of the failure of Hitler's much-vaunted "new order" in Europe. How complete the failure of Axis attempts to gain the sympathy of the Greeks has been is shown by a quick survey of Greek patriot resistance in Greece.

Greek guerrilla resistance is now so organized on the mainland that it cuts all Axis lines of communication and undoubtedly its activity has hindered the Germans in sending adequate reinforcements to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel when he was retreating from Egypt and across Lybia.

In the North, around the Florina

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Prices and Your Purse: Cheese Hint

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 20

With cheese rationing due March 29, Agriculture Department gives this hint:

You can keep a paraffined brick of American or other hard cheese a year in your refrigerator simply by spreading lard or butter on the sliced end when you cut it. It will dry out some but will still be edible if kept at 60 degrees or below.

Egg Drop Normal

Eggs were the one food item that went down notably in price in the last Government cost-of-living report. The big drop of 13.5 per cent is usual for this time of year.

Not True Picture

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, reporting only one-half per cent increase in food prices between mid-January and mid-February admits its figures are a not entirely reliable picture of the mounting cost of living any more. Its representatives price certain foods at certain places. They do not take into account the fact that a workman, for instance, might not be able to buy pork chops at all and might have to take a $4 roast instead.

Dried Fruits

Dried prunes and raisins which had a high point value until last week will become a drug on the market before long.

Saying that approaching warm weather makes it necessary that movement of these fruits be accelerated, OPA this week even recommended that grocers have special sales.

'Foolproof' Jars

City folks experimenting in home gardening may be the ones who won't have glass jars enough for home canning. Most farm homes and small-town housewives have plenty of jars stored away in their cellars but new jars are not keeping pace with demands.

A new "virtually foolproof" jar is being manufactured for the first time in quantities—consisting of a tough heat-resistant glass lid, a rubber ring making a snug, sanitary seal at the mouth of the jar and a metal screw band to hold the lid in place during processing.

Metal bands and glass lids may be kept for use year after year; the rubber sealing ring must be replaced.

Change of Pace

Washington won't discourage vacations this year, but will recommend that they be a change of pace rather than a period of idleness, also that they be spread over the whole year, so too many people will not be traveling at once.

Useful Vacation

One useful vacation will be wood chopping. Because of the labor shortage the United States Forest Service reports that cutting of fuel wood has fallen even below the normal peacetime rate in some sections of the country and that a considerable part of the current production is being used now instead of being stored for next winter.

Red Cross Fund Governor's Day Report Coming

Progress of the Red Cross War Fund drive through the important third week of the campaign will be made known at the "Governor's Day" report luncheon in the former New England Mutual Life Insurance Company building at 87 Milk Street, Post Office Square, Monday at 12:30 p. m.

"I hope we have a better report than those of the two previous luncheons," Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the Fund for Boston Metropolitan Chapter, said today. "If we don't, it will be an almost impossible task to obtain our quota in the few days remaining."

Governor Saltonstall, Honorary Chairman of the Fund for Boston Metropolitan Chapter, will be the principal speaker. As at the previous luncheons, fighting men who know the Red Cross from having seen the organization in action at the war fronts will tell how much the Red Cross means to soldiers and sailors.

Division chairmen will report on the totals thus far from the various branches and districts of the Chapter. The progress in each division will be shown by ribbons drawn to the proper point across a huge wall chart to show how close each group is to attaining its allotted quota.

Although a few divisions already have exceeded their quota, others have lagged greatly. Only by bringing the slower divisions up to the pace of those in front will the chapter as a whole be able to reach its goal of $2,145,000, according to the leaders of the campaign.

The luncheon will be served by Red Cross Canteen workers. The final report luncheon, March 29, will be "Mayor's Day," with Mayor Tobin, honorary vice-chairman of the Fund, as guest of honor and principal speaker.

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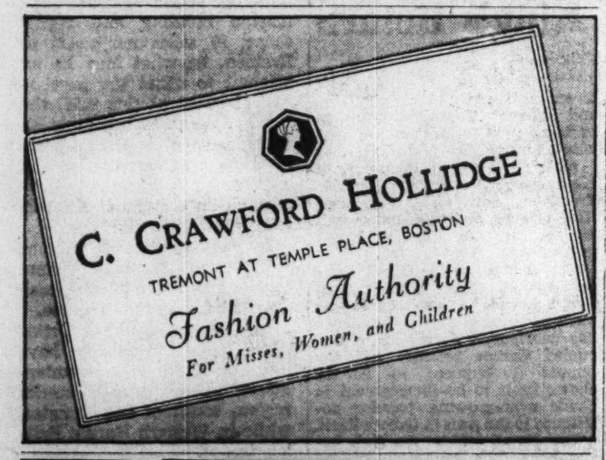

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'Yes, We Have Some Bananas'

By a Staff Photographer

Line Forms to Buy Fruit That Once Came in Bunches

Along with butter, meat, and several other commodities, bananas have become scarce articles in Boston stores. The Faneuil Fruit Exchange, on Massachusetts Avenue, occasionally receives a shipment—and when it does a line such as this quickly forms.

Important Dates For Consumers

Tomorrow — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

Tomorrow—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 22 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through April 25.

March 22—No. 5 coupons in gasoline ration A books good through July 18 for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Horology in the Mills Store 'Ticks' in Fascinating Forms

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Old clocks are such a fascinating hobby that this reporter completely forgot the time when he became absorbed in the collection owned by Charles E. Mills at his store on 445 Stuart Street, Back Bay.

To add to the confusion—when the reporter finally noted the passage of time there were so many clocks of varying times hung up that he had to ask the time. It was given from a modern electric clock.

"The rustle of trees and woods are music to the out-of-doors person just as the ticks of clocks are to me," Mr. Mills confessed, as he opened up an exhibition case containing dozens of small clocks from which sounds like the pattering of tiny feet issued.

Some Play Interesting Tunes

In fact, Mr. Mills demonstrated, many of these clocks do make music for his ears. Clocks that will play harmonious tunes at intervals, pieces that will strike Westminster, Whittington, or Guilford chiming phrases, down to pocket-size watches with their own alarm systems, were pointed out by Mr. Mills in his collection.

Mr. Mills, who has worked in the Faneuil Hall Market district for nearly 40 years, has been collecting these clocks and watches for a period of 18 years. About 16 months ago, sensing that his butter business might be falling upon lean days, Mr. Mills took a temporary leave of absence from it and opened the shop on Stuart Street.

Today, he stated, he is doing a rather brisk business in the larger type of timepieces inasmuch as many of the manufacturers are no longer making them. A prospective purchaser might, for instance, buy clocks that have looked down on generations of travelers at such former well-known Boston hostelries as the Adams House, Quincy House, and Young's Hotel.

Some of the historical items in Mr. Mills' collection included Freisland, Holland, clocks dating back to 1660, that are identified by their typical mermaid figures; English clocks which Mr. Mills believes are even older than the Dutch clocks, and a clock which was picked up by a German sentry in Versailles during the signing of the treaty between France and Germany in 1871. This clock is believed to have been owned by Charles Louis Napoleon, the Pretender of France, according to Mr. Mills.

Assembles Grandfather Clocks

Exotic clock items include a Russian clock with Slavic script face, a Chinese clock exquisitely made of brass, and cuckoo clocks that have tolled out many hours in years past in the Black Forest of Germany.

Another developing sideline of Mr. Mills is the hobby of assembling grandfather clocks. Mr. Mills purchases all sorts of parts of these old staircase-type clocks, ranging from cases, weights, works, and faces. He pointed out several old timepieces in the course of reassembly.

Virtually all of his clocks are in working order, Mr. Mills said. He is intimately acquainted with several long-time clock and watch repairers who are able to put old timepieces in working order.

His store stock represents about one third of his collection, Mr. Mills said. He showed another storeroom in the basement of the building full of old clocks and antiques. He has two other storerooms downtown in the market district also filled with old items, he said.

Mr. Mills obviously is delighted to find out the stories of his old timepieces but he is most fascinated by the probable, but unknown, stories of some of the clocks hanging on his walls.

"What a story these old clocks could tell if they could only speak to me," Mr. Mills said hopefully as his interviewer left.

Many Boston Stores Close Because of Lack of Meat

Continued from Page 1

has accounted for a considerable portion of Boston's supply."

He added that regulations requiring the registration of every slaughterer, beginning on April 1, will help substantially to curb black marketing.

"This is a necessary step to get control of, and then eliminate once and for all, the black market in meats. The chiseling perpetrators of this illicit trade will be quickly, summarily, and completely dealt with," he added.

"Stamping out this 'black market' is a big job." Mr. Sullivan appealed for help and co-operation from every buyer to achieve success in the effort. "You are urged to report all known violators to the Food Distribution Administration, 406 Park Square Building, Boston, or to your local County War Board," he said.

An additional blow to the "black markets" came in the announcement last night from the Office of Price Administration that the new pork price ceilings will become effective on April 1 in New England. "The easy-to-see, dollars-and-cents ceilings—similar to those that will be placed on beef, veal, lamb, and mutton—will make the housewife's shopping easier, OPA announces, and black market evasions more difficult.

Besides the usual listing of ceiling prices on store walls, an individual price card must be placed on every cut in the showcase, under the new regulations.

Standardized cuts have been established, dividing pork into 230 classifications. Although the price may be less than the ceiling, in no case can it be more. The buyer may demand an itemized receipt showing the weight and price of each purchase.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Clement A. Norton will speak on "The World Today" at the Greater Boston Gould Alumni Association Meeting at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m.

Sunday

A recital will be given by Isabel French, soprano, and George Reeves, accompanist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

The Film, "Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Howard E. Kershner will give a talk on "Starvation in Europe and How to Relieve it" at the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, 136 Tremont Street, Boston at 3:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson will give a talk on "The American Negro and the Present Crisis" at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. An organ recital will be given by Willem Frank from 7:30 p. m. to 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Tuesday

"The Cologne Altarpiece" will be the subject of the talk by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Witness Says Grove Lounge Permits O. K.

Testimony to the effect that permits were all in order for the Cocoanut Grove's cocktail lounge 11 days before the holocaust of last Nov. 28 held the attention of a Superior Court jury today as it resumed deliberations in the trial of three men on charges of manslaughter.

The testimony on licensing privileges was given yesterday by Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, who said that both the Boston Building Department and the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission had officially approved the new Cocoanut Grove lounge for public use.

Before city licensing officials approved the final permit for the lounge, Miss Driscoll declared, she made certain that the stamp of approval of both State and city authorities were safely in the board's files. The lounge is where most of the nearly 500 victims in the fire perished.

Other testimony yesterday included dramatic eye-witness accounts of what happened in the Grove before and during the alarm of fire. Chief among these witnesses was Morrill S. Guerin, former waiter in the Grove, who described the panic among the customers and his own experiences of being knocked down several times and finally picked up bodily and all but tossed into the street.

The waiter said the door at the Shawmut Street exist swung inward instead of outward and had no exit sign over it.

The three men charged with manslaughter are Barnett Welansky, the club's owner; James Welansky, his brother in charge of the club the night of the fire, and Jacob Goldfine, steward.

War Casualty List Announced

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The War Department today announced the names of 300 United States Army personnel wounded in action, including 37 New Englanders.

By States, the number of New Englanders wounded in the North African area was: Connecticut 4, Maine 1, Massachusetts 5, New Hampshire 3, Rhode Island 2, Vermont 2.

In the Pacific area: Massachusetts 18, New Hampshire 1, Rhode Island 1.

The wounded, and their next of kin:

North African Area

Connecticut

Marvonek, Pfc. Paul—Mrs. Anna Marvonek, mother, Stafford Springs.
Popowski, Pvt. Konstanty H.—Mrs. Wanda Popowski, mother, Oxford.
Symonds, Pfc. Frank—Mrs. Rachel J. Symonds, wife, Manchester.
Varholy, Second Lieut. Joseph S.—Stephen J. Varholy, father, Bridgeport.

Maine

Hunter, Pvt. Charles E.—Mrs. Georgianna Hunter, mother, Skowhegan.

Massachusetts

Amaral, Pfc. John L.—Mrs. Rose Amaral, mother, Acushnet.
Bilicki, Pfc. Frank J.—Mrs. Victoria Bilicki, mother, Wakefield.
Galgay, Sgt. William F.—Mrs. Mary K. Galgay, mother, Cambridge.
McDevitt, Sgt. Joseph J.—Joseph McDevitt, father, Dorchester.
Michaud, Pfc. Louis J.—Mrs. Dorina Michaud, mother, Shirley.

New Hampshire

Dionne, Pfc. Arthur J.—Mrs. Aurore M. Dionne, mother, Manchester.
Dunham, Pfc. David C.—Mrs. J. L. Dunham, aunt, Newport.
Nevers, Staff Sgt. Philip P.—Mrs. Philip O. Nevers, wife, Keene.

Rhode Island

Butterworth, Tech. 5th Gr. Herbert A.—Mrs. Harry Butterworth, mother, East Providence.
Civito, Pfc. Nicola—Mrs. Rose Civito, mother, Providence.

Vermont

O'Grady, Cpl. Francis R.—Mrs. Margaret O'Grady, mother, Northfield.
Paris, Pvt. Albert A.—Mrs. Simone Duff, sister, Websterville.

Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Capraro, Pfc. Vitto A.—Anthony Capraro, father, Boston.
Centurino, Corp. James S.—Mrs. James S. Centurino, wife, Everett.
Cunningham, Corp. Lawrence O.—Mrs. Lawrence O. Cunningham, wife, South Boston.
Davis, Corp. Melvin J.—Mrs. Catherine Davis, mother, Medford.
Doherty, Corp. Leonard F. Martin Doherty, father, Woburn.
Finn, Pvt. Eugene D.—Mrs. Rose A. Finn, mother, Brighton.
Fisher, Pfc. Anson A.—Harry A. Fisher, father, Mansfield.
FitzGibbons, Sgt. James L.—Mrs. Mary E. FitzGibbons, mother, Charlestown.
Kelly, Pvt. Daniel J.—Miss Ellen Kelly, aunt, Roslindale.
MacFadden, Corp. Christopher—Rev. Ville Mercer Williams, friend, Cambridge.
Mannisto, Col. William U.—Mrs. Fannie Mannisto, mother, Lowell.
Martin, Pfc. John E.—Mrs. Catherine Martin, mother, Cambridge.
Murray, Col. Allen R.—Mrs. Katarina Murray, mother, Concord.
Prudhomme, Pvt. William H.—Mrs. Sadie Prudhomme, mother, Northboro.
Rosenberg, Pvt. Philip H.—Mrs. Sarah Rosenberg, mother, Lawrence.
Torrance, Col. Edmund W.—Miss Bessie Sears, aunt, Saugus.
Strob, Pfc. Louis E.—Mrs. Louise Strob, mother, Everett.
Teel, Pfc. Robert O.—Robert H. Teel, father, Newburyport.

New Hampshire

Simard, Pfc. Donat J.—Thomas Simard, father, Manchester.

Rhode Island

Neville, Cpl. Burton K.—Edgar Neville, father, Providence.

Packers Assail OPA Tactics

Declaring that "conscious and deliberate violation" by the Office of Price Administration "of the law which gave it the authority to establish price ceilings" was the real cause of the current shortage of meat in the Boston area, Reuben Hall, spokesman for the $300,000 Somerville Packing Company plant on Water Street, said today that the plant had been forced to close down.

We just can't continue operating at a loss," he said, adding that "the ceiling price is lower here than the price we pay in Chicago for livestock. It costs my client 25½ cents a pound, including slaughtering, transportation, and handling charges, to put choice quality beef on the Boston market. But, the OPA price ceiling forbid my company to sell the meat at more than 23½ cents a pound—a loss of two cents in every pound.

"These facts," he said, "were called to the attention of the OPA for righting. The American Meat Institute, made up of the four big packers, wrote the OPA, and I also wrote in behalf of my clients, but as yet I have had no satisfactory reply.

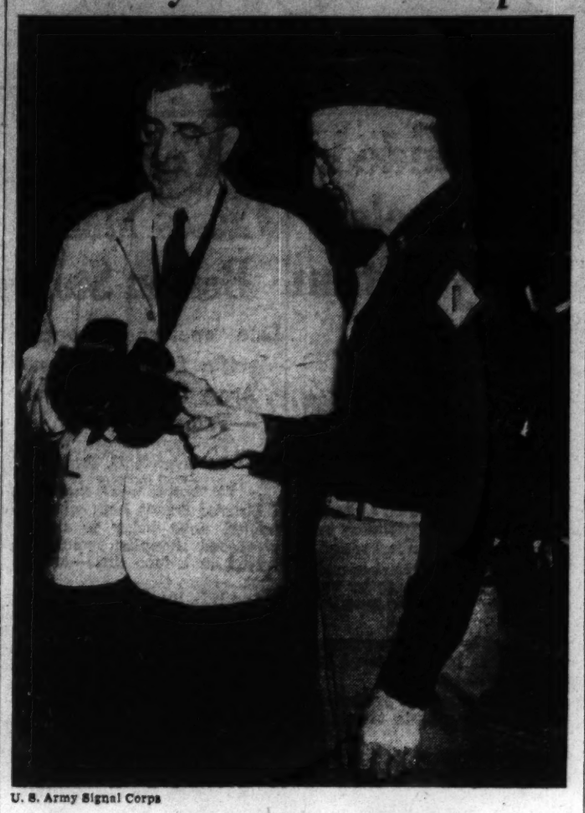
"My clients recently offered their plant to the marketmen to operate at cost, without profit, the dealers to make up any losses. But, the OPA says, 'No, you can't do that, because we know you are going to operate at a loss, and you will have to get more from those to whom you sell than the OPA maximum price.'"

Income Tax of 15 Cents Keeps Peace in Family

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Clifford Smith can look the world in the eye: He's paid his income tax. The Internal Revenue Department announced receipt of 15 cents and the following letter from Vincent Smith of Bayport, N. Y.:

"My son, aged 4½, receives three cents daily from his grandmother. He insists he should pay income tax. In order to keep peace in the family we are allowing him to mail the enclosed contribution."

Plenty of Shoes on Tap



U. S. Army Signal Corps

Army Keeps Soldiers Well Shod

Joseph Guenette, civilian superintendent of the Quartermaster clothing and equipage repair shop in New Bedford, holds a pair of repaired Army shoes while Capt. Frank L. Downey, camp salvage and reclamation officer, looks on approvingly.

Army Gets High Shoe Mileage And Civilians Can Get 'Tips'

Soldiers, forever on the march, have disciplined themselves into such proper care of their shoes that they use less leather than do civilians, according to Army officials in the New England area.

Good advice on how civilians can get more shoe mileage in these days of rationing is available at the Boston Quartermaster Depot, Camp Edwards, and Fort Devens, in the Army's campaign to get the best wear out of leather, as explained by Col. Samuel I. Zeidner, Quartermaster Chief here.

Of benefit to civilians and military personnel alike, bulletins to all company commanders in this area point out that the best single thing a person can do to save leather is to dry shoes without direct exposure to sun, fire, or intense heat. Injurious to leather, direct exposure is prohibited by Army regulations.

Soldiers are instructed to remove all dirt and mud from boots and shoes by brushing and scraping with a dull instrument. An occasional cleaning of the shoes with a technically proper soap is also recommended.

The importance of polishing is stressed not alone for looks but also for conserving leather. The Quartermaster Corps supplies an improved dressing material known as "Dubbin," of which the Army uses 30,000,000 four-ounce cans a year.

Soldiers are affected by shoe rationing. This is believed to be the first time that rationing has affected them.

Can Get Pair of Dress Shoes

Heretofore, a soldier may have had the No. 1 ration book, but on the post he never needed it for sugar and coffee.

But by using stamp No. 17 the soldier can keep himself in a good pair of dress shoes.

As with any civilian, however, the soldier can turn over his shoe coupon to other members of his family, if his own needs are met.

Also, the Army has made arrangements to give certificates for the purchase of dress shoes by any soldier who hasn't a coupon or who is in need of a third pair. Such a certificate, obtained from a designated officer at each post, must be turned in on the purchase, whether made at the post-exchange on the military reservation or in a commercial store.

Shoes are a major concern at the Boston Quartermaster Depot where all footwear for every soldier, Army nurse or Waac is ordered. Since the beginning of the national emergency, more than 40,000,000 pairs of all kinds of footwear have been bought. Approximately 30 different types are on the list. The standard service shoe, the most generally used, is available in 238 sizes plus custom services. They are purchased at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 pairs a month.

Repairs Save Much Leather

Repairing of shoes by the Army itself is a big-scale operation. As explained by Colonel Zeidner, yearly savings in leather because of its timely repair program are equal to the hides of 200,000 cattle. An Army shoe at home has a normal life of 182 days, but under combat or field conditions abroad, as in the tropics, it may call for repair after no more than two weeks' wear.

Repair shops are maintained by the Quartermaster Corps at nearly every camp, and mobile units move with troops throughout the world. Shoes are usually repaired twice before being salvaged. A repaired shoe gives as much as 90 per cent of the wear of the original, Colonel Zeidner estimates.

The Army saves about 12,000,000 pounds of crude and reclaimed rubber each year. The reclaimed supply is used in large quantities in arctics and overshoes. Half heels with a wooden core have been substituted for whole rubber heels.

Whenever possible without loss of efficiency, canvas substitutes are used instead of leather. The new black carbon composition sole, which lasts nearly twice as long as leather, has consequently saved enormous amounts of leather, the Colonel points out.

All shoes which are to be sent out of Camp Edwards, for instance, are first examined by a board to determine whether they were damaged by "fair wear and tear." If not, the soldier must pay for their replacement.

When shoes are so far gone that they must be rebuilt, they are shipped to the reclamation plant at Buford, Ga. If the job is deemed adequate, they go to such a shop as the one at New Bedford, which is manned by civilians under Army supervision.

Postwar Islamic Union Urged

Declaring that the Middle and Near East hold the key to the outcome of the present war, and that the turning point of the war was the Battle of Egypt, in which the Germans lost the initiative by failing to drive the British Fleet out of the Mediterannean, Aram Zelveian today addressed the luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association on the subject, "The Mediterranean Federation of Islam in the Postwar World."

Mr. Zelveian, now an American citizen, was born in Turkey of Armenian parents. He acted as interpreter and member of the Intelligence Office, British Army of Occupation, during World War I.

Advocating an Islamic unjon in the Mediterranean region, he visualized it as including Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Spanish Morocco, and Libya. "From the demarcation line at Egypt," he continued, "an Arabic union would include Egypt, Palestine, Arabia, Irak, Syria, and the Middle Eastern federation of Türkey, Persia, and Afghanistan."

The Moslems, with an unbroken chain of 275,000,000 persons from Morocco to Sumatra, will have an important part to play in the outcome of the war and the peace which will follow, he believes.

"Islam," he added, "is the typing bond of all the Moslems, regardless of race, country, and nationality. And their co-operation in the future campaigns of the United Nations in the Middle East or Near East makes it imperative that close attention be given to the Arabic world. Turkey's adherence with the Allies will be greatly affected by the action aind the reaction of the rest of the Islamic world.

"Before we commence such a program, it becomes necessary that Spanish Morocco be cleared of Colonial possessions. Any attempt on the part of the Allies to revive the status of prewar colonial possessions of these places might result in dangerous consequences for the United Nations."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and vicinity: Rain today, somewhat colder in the afternoon; occasionally fresh strong winds.

Southwestern Maine: Snow in the north portion and sleet mixed with rain and freezing rain in the south portion; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Snow in the north portion; fresh winds along the coast.

Vermont: Rain with some freezing rain ending today, followed by somewhat colder; fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain today, followed by somewhat colder in the afternoon.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:37 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 11:54 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 12:16 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Monday, 13:34 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Dehydration May Be Boon To Home Canners

Dehydration of foods today promises to be one of the anchors-to-windward for home canners should America run out of its supply of canning jars and rubbers. Experts in dehydration told this to members of the Boston section, American Society of Refrigeration Engineers, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, last night.

Dean S. C. Prescott, emeritus professor of industrial biology, at the Institute, said that commercial dehydration has a future possibly as big as the canning and food-freezing industries after the war. He particularly recommended the possibilities of dehydration to growers of New England's big "cash" crops—onions, apples and potatoes. Co-operatively farmers should get together to build themselves central plants which could save all of their crops from spoilage, he proposed.

Community Dehydration

Home dehydrators may be developed for the market, Dean Prescott said. He thought a better solution for home canners would be community dehydration plants operated by persons who could devote all their time to it and preserve the crops of an entire neighborhood.

Dean Prescott, who was introduced by Oliver Eckel, chairman of the Boston section, stated at the outset of his talk that rubber, tin, ship, and farm labor shortages all bear a direct relation to the food supply.

Dehydration, he said, is and will save shipping space to be used for other commodities, stretch our waning tin supply farther, reduce the load on transportation and conserve rubber, and enable home food preservation to continue despite a lack of jars and rubber rings.

Tracing the history of dehydration, Dean Prescott said that modern dehydration has preserved the flavor better and improved the keeping qualities of food. These dried foods today are the mainstay of our military forces, especially in the tropical and desert zones, he said. The Army uses vast supplies of seven main types of vegetables, he said, including potatoes, carrots, onions, sweet potatoes, turnips, and beets.

Huge Army, Navy Needs

In fact, so highly important has the dehydration of foods become that Dean Prescott estimated that for Army, Navy, and lend-lease purposes approximately 2,000,000,000 pounds of dried foods will be needed during 1943. As a result nearly 20,000,000,000 pounds of meat, fish, vegetables, fruits, eggs, and milk will have to be processed and packaged to supply this demand.

Charles P. Bridges, of the Bridges-Wilson Company of Arlington, Mass., one of the few commercial dehydrating companies in New England, who spoke after Dean Prescott, described various dehydrating processes with the use of charts and food samples.

Canners, of which there are many in New England, are logical entrants into the dehydrating business, Mr. Bridges said. Standard cleaning, peeling and slicing machinery is used to prepare foods for drying.

The drying process, he said, consists of preparation similar to canning. In the final drying process, however, the food is spread on drying trays, blanched either in hot water of 210 degrees temperature or live steam, then dried in a specially constructed tunnel at temperatures of 200 degrees downward for several hours.

Mr. Bridges said, during a question period, that dehydration processes using refrigeration under a high vacuum have also been pioneered. The use of critical metals, however, for the process had halted any further development upon it until after the war.

Burrill Trucks First to Speed Under 'V' Flags

Trucks of the Burrill Transportation Company today became the tation Company yesterday became the first in Massachusetts to streak wartime regulation 35 miles an hour bearing the special "V Emergency" blue flags issued by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The flags were awarded to the company as symbolic of the speed towards victory by the United Nations. The Burrill trucks carry vast quantities of defense materials vital to the war effort and hence are no longer curtailed in speed for reasons of tire conservation.

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.

A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home, academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

ARTHUR ADAMS, President
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON

51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)

Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.

WILL YOU HELP?

Mine Union Offers Extension Of Negotiations in Two Areas

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The Negotiating Committee of the United Mine Workers of America offered today to extend until May 1 negotiations for a new contract in the Northern and Southern Appalachian soft coal areas, providing any agreement reached would be retroactive to April 1.

The present contract will expire March 31.

The proposal, signed by John L. Lewis, U. M. W. Pdresident, was described by a union spokesman as a move to avert a stoppage of mining, should no agreement be reached before March 31.

Mr. Lewis said earlier this week that his 450,000 union members would not trespass on the operators' property April 1 without a contract. Conferences for a new agreement have been in progress here since March 10, with the union seeking, among its demands, a $2 daily wage increase and a minimum of $8 daily for all who work in the coal fields.

Outside Appalachians

The United Mine Workers' Policy Committee offered soft coal operators in district outside the Appalachian Area a retroactive agreement under which work would continue in their mines in the event of a shutdown in the Appalachian fields April 1.

By a unanimous vote the Committee adopted a resolution embodying these terms yesterday. K. C. Adams, editor of the U. M. W. Journal, estimated that should an Appalachian fields tie-up develop, the resolution would permit work by an estimated 125,000 men, enough to produce 160,000,000 tons of bituminous coal annually. He estimated the country's annual production at 580,000,000 tons.

The Committee's resolution would allow uninterrupted production in the coal-producing areas of Alabama, Southern Tennessee, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Western Kentucky [overlapping], Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and Washington.

The resolution would empower officers of bituminous districts outside the Appalachian conference to negotiate temporary agreements.

The existing wage scale would be extended from April 1, the resolution said, "with the understanding that any wage increases or changed conditions finally agreed to in the Appalachian Area will be binding upon the operators of the outlying districts, retroactive to April 1, 1943."

The United Mine Workers have asked that the new contract include a $2-a-day wage increase and $8 daily minimum for all who work in the coal fields and unionization of mine bosses below the rank of superintendent.

Strikers to Vote

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 20 (AP)—Eleven hundred anthracite miners who left their jobs at the Susquehanna Collieries Company No. 6 mine at near-by Nanticoke yesterday will vote Sunday on a back-to-work proposal, Barney Shiffka, grievance committee chairman, said.

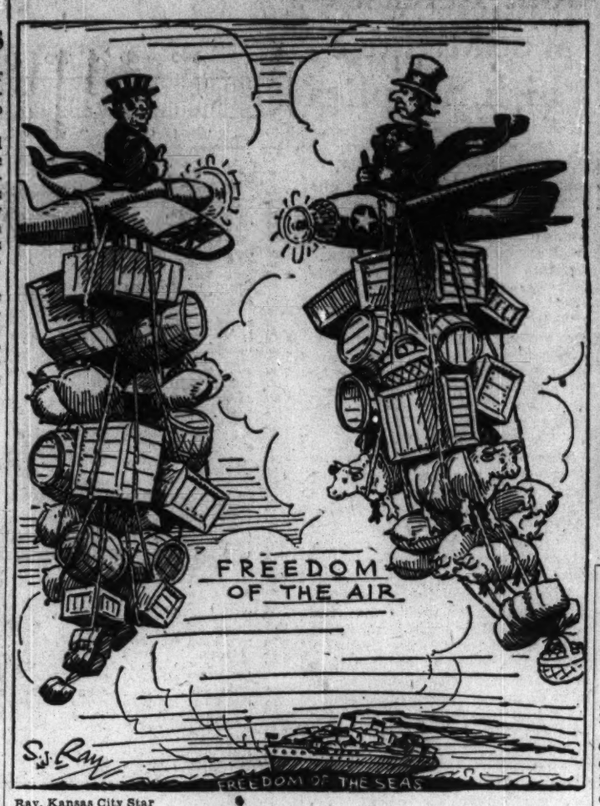
A group of 160 men working outside the mine were the first to walk out. They were joined by men coming up from the shaft and the operation was forced into idleness.

Grievance committeemen said the work stoppage was called because of a dispute over seniority adjustments, and that the principal grievance charged was refusal of the company to place a locomotive runner with 35 years' experience in a lamp cleaner's job.

Overtime Issue

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 20 (AP)—Court action seeking payment of overtime estimated to total more than $1,000,000 was filed March 15 against the City of Cincinnati by members of the Cincinnati City Employees' Local 211, an affiliate of the United Construction Workers.

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Ray, Kansas City Star

Highways of Tomorrow

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Ferdinand Just Wants to Sit and Smell the Flowers

Federal Rehabilitation Aid Sought for Wayward Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Young girls who hang around Army and Navy posts and war plants ought to be trained in a new kind of state institution for useful war service, social workers are advising the Federal Security Agency.

At present, the Federal Government is approaching the problem of the wayward girl chiefly from a medical angle. It helps states rehabilitate girls who have contracted venereal disease as part of its Lanham Act public service projects program.

To date, 23 hospital camps, located chiefly in old Civilian Conservation Camps in the South, have been financed in whole or part with Federal funds.

Social workers think some sort of program should be devised to rehabilitate girls without waiting until their health has been undermined. They want to offer girls who hang around Army camps and Navy yards an opportunity to improve their lot economically and thus remove one of the chief motives of their degradation.

Subject to Study

The plight of these girls flocking to certain war centers in great numbers will be a subject of study by a House Naval Affairs subcommittee soon to personally canvass living conditions in outstanding naval centers on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The fact that the subcommittee will include Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine, first woman member of the Naval Affairs Committee, is leading Federal sociologists to hope that a real Federal-aid rehabilitation program can be devised.

One plan recently presented to the Federal Security Agency by its workers in the Norfolk-Newport News, Va., area involves establishment of state institutions to which professional and unprofessional prostitutes would be sent for three months' rehabilitation, including training by the United States Employment Service in war industries. At present, these girls are herded together in overcrowded local jails, many without women matrons. Once released, they are free to go wherever they wish.

Girls now making $10 a week in restaurants and drug stores where they are likely to get overtures would be more likely to "go straight" in an inside factory job that paid from $32 a week up, these workers argue.

Considered Local Problem

Control of prostitution generally is considered a local problem in the United States and many localities do not have the facilities to handle it. The Army has stepped in under authority of the May Act to clean up situations that local law-enforcement officials were unable to handle in 16 counties around Fort Bragg, N. C. and in a military maneuver in Tennessee.

Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant to the Federal Works Administrator in charge of venereal disease control projects, points out that daily programs at the Federally-financed hospital camps include study, training, and recreation periods, in addition to medical. "Every effort," she says, "is made to help these girls—many of whom are quite young—to acquire and improve skills which will enable them to become useful and responsible members of society." Her program, however, does nothing for girls whom medical authorities have not diagnosed as infection-carriers.

Extension of Rubber Sources Under Examination by Wallace

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 20 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States declared yesterday that development of rubber sources in the Americas is one of the principal matters occupying his attention on his tour of Latin-American countries.

Accompanied by President Calderon Guardia of Costa Rica, he spent the entire afternoon yesterday on an inspection trip around a rubber plantation near the town of Cairo.

In an informal address, he outlined experiments that are under way to produce a rubber plant immune to the plagues which in the past have limited successful production of rubber in some parts of Latin America.

Earlier, the Vice-President had officiated at the inauguration of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and laying of the cornerstone of the Institute's new administration building near Turrialba, 40 miles from San Jose.

Center for Experiments

At this ceremony Mr. Wallace described rubber as "perhaps the most important strategic material of the moment," and pictured the new Institute as a center of collective hemispheric experiments for future rubber developments.

A complete change in living conditions of the Western Hemisphere in a single generation will be possible as a result of experiments to be carried out by the Institute, Vice-President Wallace said.

The Institute, to be the center of studies for all America and being built with United States financial aid, will devote part of its activities to the raising and study of special types of food crops for home consumption in diverse parts of the Americas. It will draw students and investigators from all sections of the Hemisphere.

President Calderon Guardia, in reply to Mr. Wallace's speech, said the Institute would further the ideal of "effective Pan-Americanism."

Institute's Future

The Vice-President said a convention is being drawn up by the governments of all of the American republics to assure the future of the Institute. He listed rubber, quinine, vegetable oils, fibers and medicinal plants among the planned experimental studies, which also will include investigations of agricultural methods, food habits and rural life.

Before leaving San Jose, the Vice-President snatched a half-hour to play tennis with members of the United States Legation staff.

All along the five-mile drive from Turrialba to the Institute the road was lined with school children, all waving flags.

Mr. Wallace's speech — in Spanish—was carried by radio to San Jose where it was heard via loudspeakers by hundreds of natives in the downtown plazas and streets.

The Vice-President and his party are winding up their Costa Rican visit today with an airplane trip along the coast to inspect banana and coffee plantations and a model dairy farm.

Increase in Rank Urged for Envoys

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 20

A proposal to increase the rank of United States ministers to Latin-American nations to ambassador was explained to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas.

Only a few would be affected, he said, since many of our diplomatic representatives in the Americas already rank as ambassadors. Those raised to that level would receive no additional pay.

Army and Navy Cling To Physical Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Though he expects only 14,000,000 of the 22,000,000 men between 18 and 38 to meet present physical standards for the Army and Navy, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt indicated that no definite plans are in the immediate offing to ease these standards.

Recent rejection of Leo Durocher and other athletes at a time when a real manpower pinch is being felt in civilian fields, has centered new attention on the Army's high physical standards.

When the reservoir of physically fit men from 18 to 38 is exhausted—perhaps as early as midsummer—military chiefs will have to decide whether they want to go back to drafting men up to 45 or cull over the 18 to 38 physically unfit. The large number of physical rejections in the 38-to-45 group was one of the reasons for deferment of this group.

Certain manpower officials are known to believe the Army and Navy are unnecessarily particular about physical and mental defects, in trying to assemble an armed force of 10,800,000 men, but thus far they have not convinced military chiefs that it is necessary to lower their high standards beyond concessions made some months ago when the Army agreed to take a portion of illiterates, venereals, and men with minor defects in seeing and hearing for limited service.

Decision Up to Army

Mr. McNutt told a press conference he knew of no plans in the offing to reduce physical standards, but pointed out that such a decision rests squarely with the military chiefs.

At the War Department, the standards were defended on the ground that they have been found by experience to be only high enough to assure a man holding up under the tough strain in the field.

"If a man can only see 200 yards and the enemy opposite him can see 300, he's not much good to the American Army," one War Department official explained. Though teeth requirements seem to casual observers to be high, this same official contended that a certain number of meeting molars are necessary to proper digestion of the Army's "hard tack," used extensively in the field.

In addition to more apparent disabilities, the Army rejects men with chronic sinus trouble, severe hay fever, scars which are "disfiguring to such an extent as to be unsightly or which interfere with function of a limb or part to such a degree as to prevent satisfactory performance of service in the armed forces," or stammering or stuttering "to such a degree that the registrant is unable to express himself clearly or to repeat commands."

Army Raises Demands

Instead of reducing physical standards, the Army recently has been demanding a higher percentage of top physical specimens in order to get the same share as the Navy out of their present joint pool of draftees. Under voluntary recruiting, the Navy obtained more men in the higher physical brackets than the Army, but that has been remedied under the joint system.

Though they have no authority to change physical standards, Selective Service doctors are making continual reviews of rejected groups to see if they cannot be brought up to military standards.

This program, which does not involve Government medical aid for the rejectees, was entered upon after Selective Service abandoned a plan to actually rehabilitate some 200,000 rejectees who it was estimated could be restored to acceptable standards through medical care.

Under the lowered physical and mental tests adopted early last year, the percentage of rejectees dropped from approximately one half to slightly over one third.

Vineyards May Yield 300,000 Farm Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—More than 300,000 experienced farm workers—one third of the nation's estimated shortage—will be growing grapes for wine this summer unless public demand forces their transfer to essential farm work.

This was disclosed by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a report to members.

In addition to these farm workers, the Wine Advisory Board reports, there are 150,000 persons employed in wineries, distribution firms, and wine supply industries.

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Cuba Has Plenty of Sugar For U. S. but Can't Ship It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—There is plenty of sugar in Cuba to put sugar rationing in the United States into the discard, according to Lawrence Berenson, President of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, today. All that is needed is a greater number of ships to transport it to the United States, he said.

Cuba, with a population of only 4,000,000—a small country about the size of Connecticut—purchased more than $85,000,000 worth of goods from the United States and sold this country $100,000,000 of its products in 1940. Mr. Berenson stressed in an interview in which he reviewed Cuba's position in United States economy.

This placed the island republic at the top of the list of Latin-American exporters to the United States with Brazil second, and Argentina third on the list of buyers of United States products, only Brazil and Argentina exceeding Cuban purchases in United States markets, and these "did not exceed Cuba's purchases by very much," Mr. Berenson reported.

Cuba can produce 5,000,000 tons of sugar a year, almost enough to supply the entire United States without a ration, normal consumption here being about 6,000,000 tons a year, he continued.

Why the Sugar Ration

"Then, why the rationing of sugar now?" he asked. "Well, our Government purchased sufficient sugar from Cuba last year to supply our normal requirements. We purchased 4,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar. This, together with the sugar from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, plus the sugar produced within the United States, was more than ample to provide for our needs.

"But, unfortunately, the lack of ships to transport the sugar to the United States, coupled with the serious ship losses caused by Nazi submarines in the Caribbean area, in the Gulf of Mexico and along the Atlantic Seaboard, prevented us from bringing over only a little more than half of the sugar we bought from Cuba in 1942.

"This caused a shortage in sugar for home consumption. Shipments of sugar to England and Russia under Lend-Lease caused a further shortage, hence, the sugar rationing we are now undergoing."

With the ending of the submarine threat in these areas and the shifting of a considerable number of vessels that are too small to make long overseas hauls into service between Cuba and Florida, Mr. Berenson held that it is now possible to get enough of bottoms to put an end to sugar rationing.

In addition to sugar, Cuba is also shipping strategic minerals such as manganese, chrome and nickel to the United States, he emphasized.

Political Help Also Vital

"Of equal importance to the supplying of material resources to the war effort has been Cuba's political contribution," he continued. "She was one of the first to declare war on the Axis Powers after our entry. Cuba set the pattern for all other South American nations to follow, and, as we know, all did follow into the war, with the exception of the Argentine."

Mr. Berenson stressed that there was a dissident Cuban group such as in this country, although they could not be classed as isolationists. They are, he said, Fascists with falangist sympathies. They were powerful and in control of part of the press and it took "almost sledge-hammer blows" on the part of President Fulgencio Batista to bring public opinion on the side of the United Nations.

"By the time we entered the war, his effectiveness was so great that when a vote of the Cuban Congress was called for a declaration of war on Dec. 9, 1941, he had the unanimous vote of both houses," he recalled.

Chicago Elite Attends Fete Held in Honor of Mme. Chiang

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—Through the pressing throng of Chicago's elite, gathered for a reception in her honor, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek walked after her appearance last night on the dais of the Drake Hotel Gold Coast Room.

When the thunder of The "Star-Spangled Banner" ended, the wife of China's Generalissimo walked the length of two huge ballrooms, instead of leaving by the nearer door through which she made her entrance.

Against a background of forsythia and smilax, Mme. Chiang appeared on the dais in a Chinese gown of black velvet edged with ruby-red sequins which were matched by rings, flower brooch, and earrings of rubies and diamonds.

After the Chinese National Anthem was played, Mme. Chiang briefly thanked the guests for coming to the reception given by the Chinese Consul General, Chen Chang-lok.

Among those who came were William Allen White, Publisher of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, and dean among American newspapermen.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, and James Caesar Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, also were present.

Governors of near-by states who appeared for the occasion included Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa and Walter Samuel Goodland of Wisconsin, besides Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois and Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago.

The Chicago consuls of all the United Nations were invited, as were representatives of the Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches and educators Robert Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago and Franklin Bliss Snyder, President of Northwestern University.

Col. Robert R. McCormick, Publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and Marshall Field, Publisher of the Chicago Sun, were among members of outstanding families present, including the Blaines, Armours and Swifts.

Ciechanowski Asks Early Peace Plan

CLINTON, N. Y., March 20 (AP)—Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, called last night for early planning of a postwar program based on equality among the United Nations and the absence of imperialism.

The Ambassador told students of 28 eastern colleges attending a "model conference of United Nations" at Hamilton College:

"We must firmly decide that any form of imperialism—not only Pan-German imperialism or Japanese imperialism—is to be eliminated from international relations."

He said, "Departure from this principle would be but another form of that same ill-tint of appeasement and would result in opening the way for a third World War."

Mr. Ciechanowski declared the possibility of a "sudden peace" should not be overlooked. Therefore, he argued, the United Nations should begin planning the postwar setup.

Negroes Take Lead In Combatting Crime

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A campaign instituted by Negro civic, religious, and fraternal leaders and supported by the Negro press to crack down on the criminal element within their own race here has received official backing in the appointment of a special squad of 25 Negro plainclothesmen by Public Safety Director James H. Malone.

The squad, headed by Detective Richard Anderson, uncle of Marian Anderson, contralto, will patrol the central and south portions of the city on the lookout for purse snatchers and muggers.

No Private Auto Taking Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

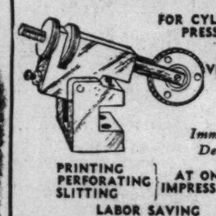
WASHINGTON, March 20—Complete assurance has been given to the automobile industry by the War Production Board that the Government positively has no intention of confiscating private cars or of seizing spare tires either now or as far as can be seen into the future, the National Automobile Dealers Association announced today.

The dealers made this statement to silence recurring rumors of possible confiscation of cars or spare tires which were interfering with used car sales and sales of new automobiles to defense workers. Conditions do not justify such drastic action as car or spare tire seizures, said Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB, in a letter to the Deaders Association.

Undersecretary of State Patterson was quoted by the dealers as saying recently that the Government might have to confiscate all private cars in excess of 20,000,000 and possibly take all spare tires.

Mr. Nelson's statement today said "there is no question of the importance of keeping the 27,000,000 motor cars and 5,000,000 trucks in operation, and we have already indicated the essentiality of these services."

"COWAN" BALL BEARING PERFORATORS



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Men from Québec City, together with men from all parts of Canada and La Province de Québec, are today fighting on the world's battlefronts—at sea, on land, and in the air. Civilian populations at home are fighting too, on the production lines. Our people are making ammunition . . . heavy bombs . . . small arms, tanks, aircraft, and ships.

You, too, are busy at home in the work of war. You may not be able this year to visit your vacationland in La Province de Québec. If you can still come, a warm welcome awaits you . . . but to those who must postpone their travels we say, "Come when the war is over!"

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Women's Activities: Lens Grinding a Boon

Women eager to do something with their hands to help win the war are learning how at the Boston Center of Adult Education. Although hundreds who have been out of business for years are brushing up on old skills, many are learning entirely new ones in the Center's Victory courses.

Lens grinding, for instance, is a skill in which women are proving their excellence. Patience, accuracy and a willingness to stick at the job until it is done right are the qualities this job takes. A woman who applies herself can be trained in 10 two-hour lessons, according to Miss Dorothy Hewitt, Director of the Center.

Twenty women who have taken the lens-grinding course are now at work in optical companies near Boston, making the all-important "eyes" for our planes and ships. One is already a forewoman. Companies are clamoring for as many trained women as the Center can supply.

A new course this term that has just started upon request will train women to inspect electronic material. The need for women in this field is urgent, says Miss Hewitt. advance course in morse code is another new offering this term.

The Center is doing some pioneering right now in training women to work as volunteers in child-care centers for school-age children. "We've trained them to work with little children before," Miss Hewitt explains, "but now we must teach them to supervise the recreation and home study of older groups, for we think it will be the mothers of school-age children who will be called to work first."

Once an up-and-coming trainee lands a war job, she doesn't stop taking courses. She continues them to increase her skill. Examples of this are legion at the Center. One woman working for the Civil Aeronautics Authority got wind of the idea that the course, Weather for Pilots, had direct bearing on her work, so she signed up for it.

No patriotic woman wants to be a square peg. Nor does she want to aid the Axis and delay war production by shifting from one war job to another. So, many of them, uncertain of their abilities and wanting to enter war work, are using the Victory courses offered at the Center as testing ground for their abilities.

This tenth spring term opens with more than 100 worth-while courses ranging from "War Geography" to "Getting the Most Out of Your Garden."

Wilbur C. Lown

Lens Grinding Helps in War

These women at the Boston Center for Adult Education are learning how to make lenses for optical instruments for aviators and marine navigators. The Center reports that three optical companies will take all the women it can train.

'Jam Session' No. 2 Comes Tomorrow

Arthur Fiedler's second "symphonic jam session" of musical servicemen and women will be held at the Servicemen's Center, 26 Temple Place, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Players are asked to bring their own instruments, although basses, kettledrums and a few 'cellos and violins will be available.

This session, open only to participants, is aided by the United Service Organizations Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

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DON'T MISS IT!

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Monday

Daughters of Colonial Wars—Annual meeting, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.; Kathleen Emerson Swan, speaker, "A Housewife Looks at America."

Newton League of Women Voters—Prof. James W. Culliton, speaker, 2 p. m., at home of Mrs. Albert P. Everts, 114 Kirkstall Road, Newtonville.

D. A. R.—Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, meeting with Mrs. Carl F. Bachelder, 103 Phillips Street, Wollaston, Mrs. Francis Vann, speaker, "Old Candlesticks." Refreshments at 1:30. Old North Chapter, Hotel Pioneer, 2 p. m.; Contributions for Ellis Island to be collected.

Brookline Woman's Club—War veterans from Chelsea Soldiers' Home, honor guests, Whitney Hall; O'Neill family entertains.

Boston Ruskin Club—Boston Public Library Lecture Hall, 3 p. m., musicale by pupils of Mme. Palmira Tagliabue Dellamano, assisted by Jane Johnston, soprano.

New England Woman's Club—Seventy-fifth anniversary, 2 p. m., Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Kenmore. Folk songs and dances by group from International Institute.

Chestnut Hill Community, Winchester—Meets at headquarters, 2 p. m., Art Committee program. Miss Rita Pettingell will present "The Needle and I," with exhibition of her work.

Tuesday

Waban Woman's Club—Dr. John Holmes, Tufts College, speaker, "Poetry in Wartime." Regular meeting.

Women's City Club—At clubhouse on Beacon Street, 4 p. m., the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington, Minister of the First Church Unitarian, Cambridge, speaker, "The Plan for Federal Union."

Stoneham Woman's Club—Drama and Literature Groups give program in Legion Hall, 2:30; one-act play, "Thursdays at Home."

D. A. R.—Watertown Chapter, Mrs. Henry J. Winslow, State Treasurer, hostess, 65 Fresh Pond Parkway, Cambridge; Mrs. Frank B. Fredderick, speaker, on work of Unitarian committee for refugees in Southern Europe.

Quincy Woman's Club—Senior-Junior Night, 8 p. m. at clubhouse. Juniors present play, "Hollywood Fever," which is to be entered in State Junior Drama Contest.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Highland Hall, 2 p. m. program, "West Roxbury Sampler." At 1 p. m., third international relations speaker, Thomas H. Mahony, "The Doughboys and Dollars of World War 1, 2, and 3."

Sharon Fortnightly Club—High School auditorium, 8:15, annual guest night, juniors and escorts special guests. Music by H. Whipple Abbott, theremin virtuoso, accompanied by Margaret Abbott; guest speaker, Herbert Black. Reception and dancing follow.

Professional Women's Club — Fashion promenade and bridge, 2 p. m. Choral Group conducts Victory Sandwich Bar, at noon, Statler Hotel.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Dr. Pennington Haile, speaker, "America's Part in Postwar Work," Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

Soroptimist Club—Joint social meeting with Venture Club, at cdlubrooms, 230 Clarendon Street, program of New England movies.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Program of garden and flower music by Choral Class under Mrs. Eleanor K. Smith; dessert, 1 p. m.

Lynn Woman's Club—Program in charge of drama committee, at clubhouse, 2:15 p. m.

Wednesday

Society of Harvard Dames — Phillips Brooks House, 3 p. m.

Pine Manor Junior College—Jean Benoit-Levy, French director and producer, guest speaker, 8:30 p. m.

International Institute—Annual dinner meeting, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6:30 p. m.

Radcliffe Club of Boston—Phillips Brooks House, 8 p. m. at J. A. C. Faggingar Auer, speaker, "Religion, the Answer to the Eternal Quest for Peace Among Men."

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Vestry, Melrose Congregational Church, Olga Owens, speaker, "Book News," 2 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Members' luncheon, 1 p. m., Arno Nehrling, speaker, "Victory Gardens."

Arlington Women's Republican Club—American Legion Hall, 374 Massachusetts Avenue, 2 p. m., Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, Legislative Chairman of the State Federation, and Mrs. Robert Murphy, President of the District Nursing Association, speakers.

New England Women's Press Association—Round table discussion of Prof. Pitirim Sorokin's new book, 2 p. m., at Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street; speakers, Professor Sorokin, Dr. William Boos of Harvard; Horace Taylor, Guerdon Worcester, Charles Ewing, and Douglas Lawson.

Dedham Woman's Club — Garden Club meeting, program on indoor planting and transplanting of seedlings, Mrs. John S. Godman, Chairman, 2:30 p. m., Allin Congregational Church.

Thursday

Roslindale Woman's Club—Penny Sale, 8 p. m., headquarters of Irving Adams Post, American Legion, Belgrade Avenue. Donations to be left at Brayton's Upholstery Shop, 779 South Street.

Business and Professional Women's Club—International Relations Round Table, Colonial Kitchen, 43 Charles Street, 5:45 p. m.

Women in Council—Annual guest night, Universalist Church, Buena Vista Street, Roxbury. [Note change of place and date.] Colonial supper will be served, 6:30 p. m., followed by program of music by Mrs. Eunice Scriven Whiting, violinist and whistler, and Miss Beth Nichols, monologuist.

Dorchester Woman's Republican Club — Monthly meeting, 3 p. m., Dorchester clubhouse, Mrs. Max Wilh presides.

Authors' Luncheon—Copley-Plaza, 12:45 p. m., main ballroom, third of season.

Melrose Woman's Club—Mrs. Harold Given, native of Oslo, speaker, 2:30 p. m., home of Mrs. Raymond Blanchard, 118 Larchmont Road.

Florence Crittenton League—Brookline Circle, Longwood Towers, 20 Chapel Street, 2:30 p. m., Dr. Cheney C. Jones, speaker; Miss Nina Spaulding, violinist; Miss Ruth Dykeman, accompanist.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

International Institute—Persian afternoon, 3 p. m.

Friday

Woodbourne Woman's Club—Members of State Division of Press and Publicity special guests. Upham Memorial Church, Jamaica Plain, 2 p. m.

Daughter of American Colonists—Hotel Touraine, annual meeting and luncheon, 12:30 p. m., Mrs. Charles T. Cottrell, speaker, "Vacationing in Button Land."

Brightheimstone Club — Joint meeting, American Home, Literature and Drama Departments; luncheon, 12:30, at clubhouse.

Massachusetts D. A. R.—Hotel Kenmore, 2 p. m., Mrs. Ethel M. Bardgett, speaker, "Women of India." Josiah Bartlett Chapter, hostess.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—Meeting for program chairmen, mezzanine floor of Horticultural Hall, Mrs. Harold Plimpton, Federation President, and Mrs. Guy Newhall, Chairman of Speakers' Bureau, speakers.

Hobbs Community Club of Marblehead—Joint meeting with Marblehead Woman's Club, High School Auditorium, 2:45 p. m.; musicale by Varsity Club of Boston.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Miss Alice Frith, speaker, "Australia"; Mrs. Walter Jones, "Current Events," Greenwood Union Church, 2 p. m.

Saturday

Massachusetts G. A. R.—Twenty-seventh Annual Conference, University Club, opening at 10:30, Mrs. Shirley Wyatt Bartlett, Junior State President, to preside.

Boston City Federation—Radio Broadcast 2:15 to 2:35 p. m., WNAC, on "The Building Code"; Mrs. Benjamin E. Kraus, Radio Chairman.

Civil Engineers Elect New Officers

At its 95th annual meeting recently at the Boston City Club, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, which claims to be the oldest engineering society in the United States, elected the following officers for the coming year:

President Howard M. Turner, consulting engineer, lecturer on water power engineering, Harvard Graduate School of Engineering; Vice-President, S. Stanley Kent, engineer, Lowell, Mass.; Vice-President, Samuel M. Ellsworth, consulting engineer; Secretary, Everett N. Hutchins, Associate Civil Engineer, Massachusetts Department of Public Works; Treasurer, Chester J. Ginder, Senior Engineer, Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission; Directors, Prof. J. B. Wilbur, Associate Professor of Structural Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. Emil A. Gramstorff, Professor of Civil Engineering, Northeastern University.

A business meeting, presided over by Athole B. Edwards, retiring President, heard annual reports of officers and committees and an address by Mr. Edwards.

A dinner at 6:30 p. m. was followed by presentation of the Desmond FitzGerald Medal to Prof. John B. Wilbur; Hydraulics Section Prize, to Karl R. Kenniston, Chief Engineer, Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission; Clemens Herschel Award, to Dr. Karl Terzaghi, Lecturer on Soil Mechanics and Engineering Geology, Harvard University.

Dean William C. White, College of Engineering, Northeastern University, spoke on "Engineering Education—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow."

Zeuch Beginning Organ Recitals

William Zeuch, noted recital organist and choir director at the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, will give the first recital in a new series of "Hour of Organ Music" programs at that church tomorro, at 4:30 p. m.

The program for the opening recital:

Fantasie and Fugue on B. A. C. H., Liszt, Rigaudon, Rameau; Bells Thru the Tree, Edmundson; Fantasie and Fugue in F Major, Bernard; Orientale, Cesar Cui; Spring Song, Hollins; Kol Nidrei, Bruch; Cantilene, McKinley, and Largo, Allegro Molto-Finale (New World Symphony), Dvorak.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, March 22
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Home Canning Almost Steals Flower Show

Unprecedented interest in home canning and storagse of foods has been demonstrated by visitors to the Spring Flower Show in Horticultural Hall, Alden P. Tuttle, assistant professor of vegetable gardening at Massachusetts State College, disclosed today.

"A greater interest in canning and food storage than I have ever seen before is being shown here," Professor Tuttle said. He broke off conversation now and then with his interviewer in order to answer questions and tell visitors to the third floor exhibit of the State College at the Show what number of folders to order for various subjects.

As an example of the interest already shown, Professor Tuttle said that a preliminary 5,000 request cards were made up in advance of the Show. These have all been given out, and another 5,000 that have since come in will be exhausted before the Show is concluded.

"In fact," Professor Tuttle said, "any time we want to attract a crowd here all we have to do is to begin a lecture over in the corner. They come a-running."

A woman demonstrator is also serving alongside Professor Tuttle, explaining canning techniques to visitors. Instructions are given in the use of pressure cookers, open pack method, and the manner of using the jar covers which make peanut butter, mayonnaise, and pickle jars available for home packing. The Office of Price Administration has given the "go ahead" to the makers of these covers so that adequate supplies of them are expected to be on hand next fall.

In the corner of the demonstration room the State College authorities have built a sample cellar storage closet for canned and fresh fruits and vegetables. The Extension Service of the College has literature available describing methods of building such a storage closet.

236 Marine Captains Promoted to Majors

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Promotion of 236 Marine captains to rank of major has been announced by Marine Corps Headquarters.

Those promoted:

Connecticut

Paul E. Becker, Jr., Bridgeport; John G. Capera, New London.

Maine

Roscos Ellis, Kittery; Loren E. Haffner, Bar Harbor; August F. Schonefeld, Kittery.

Massachusetts

Jesse J. Burks, Cambridge; Horace W. Fuller, Brookline; John Howland, Quincy; Ira J. Irwin, Stoughton; Albert F. Lucas, Pittsfield; Richard McCarthy, Jr., Medford; Sumner W. Meredith, Roxbury; Eric W. Olerholm, Brighton; Richard G. Ruby, Newton Highlands; James F. Sherman, Somerville; Everett W. Smith, Brookline; Michael C. Sodano, Canton.

Vermont

Jackson B. Butterfield, Lyndonville.

Arthur B. Chapin

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 20—Arthur B. Chapin of this city, who passed on yesterday, served his community and the State in politics and conducted a banking career. He was Mayor of the City of Holyoke for six terms, former State Treasurer and banking commissioner.

Born in Chicopee, Mr. Chapin was educated at Holyoke High School, Phillips Andover Academy and Amherst College.

In 1897 Mr. Chapin was appointed city solicitor of Holyoke and served for four years. He was elected State Treasurer, from 1905-1909, and then became banking commissioner from the period 1909-1912.

Mr. Chapin was elected vice-president of the American Trust Company of Boston in 1912. In 1927 he was made its President and held this office until the bank was merged with the First National Bank.

He was a member of the University Club of Boston, and a former treasurer of the Andover Theological Seminary.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, March 21

2:30 p. m. — WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
5:15 p. m.—WRUL, 11.70 mc and 9.70 mc. Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on publication.

Boat Releases Would Raise Fish Supplies

Log of the Port of Boston

Supplies of fresh fish at the Port of Boston will increase between 30,000,000 and 50,000,000 pounds annually if the Government grants "honorable discharge" papers to many wooden draggers that were "drafted" for the war effort.

This was disclosed today by spokesmen for the fishing industry, who confirmed reports of a movement now under way to obtain the release of several of the draggers so they may be returned to their normal occupation of fishing with the New England fleet.

Three craft are already "back in private life" ready to undergo the necessary changes to again fit them for fishing. They are the Boston schooner Rainbow, the Barbara of New Bedford, and the dragger Alvan T. Fuller, which is now at Gloucester, fishing interests said.

Possibility that the number of craft released for fishing may run as high as 20 or more is receiving wide attention in the industry where it is taken as an indication of Government recognition of the need of producing more seafood.

Loss to the fishing fleet of the trawlers that were requisitioned along with the draggers resulted in production of seafood being reduced nearly 50 per cent. The trawlers which yield heavy receipts are not expected to be released before the end of the war, but the draggers will help immeasurably to supply some of the extra demand for fish caused by meat scarcity and prices, it is pointed out by fishing interests.

Normal consumption of fish is figured to be 13.5 pounds annually for each person in the country, according to authorities in the industry. No official figures are available for present day consumption, but it is estimated to be less than eight pounds, because of the sharp curtailment of production, due to lack of boats.

Demand, on the other hand, is much heavier than in normal times, and the purchase by the Government of huge quantities for use in Army camps of this country further swells the average consumption figures. Meantime large shipments are being made overseas on the lend-lease program which never before were shipped out of the country, spokesmen for the industry declared.

Under such conditions the production of far more seafood than was the case before the war is declared essential, yet actual landings are described as "startlingly small" in comparison to the need, authorities declared.

Wharfage Charge

Time allowed for establishment of a wharfage charge on railroad freight at Boston ocean terminals in accordance with the order of the Maritime Commission of Nov. 12, 1942, has been again postponed, this time to May 12, 1943. The War Department filed a request for extension of the time allowed. This order calls for a wharfage charge on freight interchanged with railroads. Heretofore such costs were absorbed in the rail rates of the roads owning the piers.

Propeller Club Meeting

Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, commanding officer of the Boston Port of Embarkation, Army Base, is to be the guest speaker at the next dinner meeting of the Propeller Club's Boston unit, tentatively set for April 8.

Longshoremen Needed

Union longshoremen who have responded to the call of war plants because of slackness in their usual occupation, are being urged to return to the waterfront where work is now declared to be plentiful and likely to continue so for some time. Strictly commercial traffic, however, is conspicuous by its absence. Various port groups joined in the appeal to longshoremen to return to their regular work. More than 800 have been kept busy this week but several hundred more are needed to give Boston ships quick dispatch, and keep supplies moving.

Leon Stone

Gretchen Merrill Is 'Best Dresser'

Among "America's best dressed women," in the list officially announced today by Emil Alvin Hartman, Director of Fashion Academy, is Gretchen Merrill, Boston skating champion.

This was the Academy's twelfth annual selection and, in line with wartime demands, special emphasis was placed by the judges on all-purpose practicability of wardrobe. The American woman to be well-dressed today must wear clothes adapted to active participation in some phase of the nation's war program, they pointed out.

Others named for Academy awards are Screen, Carole Landis; stage, Judith Evelyn; radio, Hollace Shaw; public life, Winifred C. Stanley, Representative from New York; business, Constance Luft Huhn, President of the House of Tangee; society, Wendy Iglehart, bride of Lieut. Douglas McCrary; junior society, Joan La Roche; opera, Annamary Dickey, soprano, Metropolitan Opera; concerts, Jeanette MacDonald, wife of Capt. Gene Raymond; journalism, Lorna Farrell, editor, The Woman Magazine; war work, Mrs. Dwight Davis, American Red Cross.

Auto Plate Repairs

Bay State motorists whose registration plates are illegible will be required to take them to the nearest office of the Registry of Motor Vehicles where they will receive a permit to display temporary plates until the regular ones are repaired or new ones issued, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin announced today.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	drama; guest	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Studio String Concert	Melodies for Strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Studio String Concert	All Out for Victory	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Red Cross Program	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield and Company	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Books"; speakers.	Mascagni's "Cavalleria	Roy Shield and Company	"Boston's Future"; talks	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43; "Ne-	Rusticana"; Zinka	Roy Shield and Company	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	gro Women at War";	Milanov; Helen Olheim;	The Family at War; dr.	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00	Canada Lee, Nar-	Francesco Valentine;	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	rator	Frederick Jagel; Anna	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Kaskas, Leoncavallo's	News; Hats Off to Woburn	William Agar; talk	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Buffalo Serenade	"Il Pagliacci," with Licia	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Joseph C. Harsch,	Albanese; Giovanni	Matinee in Rhythm	Elmer Davis, comments.	Les Brown's Orchestra
4:15	Report from London	Martinelli; Leonard	Matinee in Rhythm	String Ensemble	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand	Warren; J. Dudley; W.	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:45	We Stand; Music	Cassel; C. Sodero, cond.	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Trapp Family Interview	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board;	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Andrews Sisters, songs
5:30	conductor	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Girard Haft, 'cellist	Adventures in Research.	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15	Drama; Song Shop	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Alec Templeton; Talk	Garden Gossip	Musical Rendezvous	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
6:45	Bobby Tucker, songs	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Eyes-Ears Air Force	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	"This Is My Story"; dr.,	'The Day of Reckoning';	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	drama: Trial of Laval	London; variety show	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	Eilery Queen; detective	Concert Album	Carol Bruce, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Banderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.;	comedy serial	Voiney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Richard Burgin, con-	Truth or Consequences';	Upton Close, Comments.	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	ductor; Ruth Posselt,	quiz program	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	violin soloist	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater Marion	Classical Album; Mendel-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Clair; Eugene Conley;	ssohn's "Midsummer
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Laurette Fillbrandt; or-	Night's Dream"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; Paul V. McNutt	comedy quiz	chestra; speaker	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00	Serenade"; music.	John Gunther, news	Sports; Mrs. Lou Gehrig	John B. Hughes, news.	pics - Coast Guard
10:15	Soldiers With	Harry Greene's Orch.	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	hockey game; News
10:30	Wings; Word; g'st	Treasury Star Parade.	Frankie Master's Orch.	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	Waltz Time	Dance Time	Musical Roundup	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:00	News; Major Eliot.	Lionel Hampton's Orch.,	News; "Nocturne";	News Service	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
11:15	Rideout; Sid Su-	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	dy's Orch.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhr-	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, organ recital	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'		Freedom on the Land
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Radio Chapel	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan,	Park Street Church	Words and Music	'Southland Echoes': choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Walter Compton, news.	Service From The Mother
11:00	News; Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	er Church, The First
11:15	Church; speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Church of Christ, Scien-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	tist, in Boston, Massa-
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	St. Paul's Cathedral	chusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News: "Music at Noon"	Reviewing Stand: "What	News report
12:15	Elmer Davis, OWI	Weekly War Journal	Vienna Concert Orch.	Next for Russia?"	Phil Saltman's Showcase
12:30	Salt Lake City	Studio speaker	News Service	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Studio speaker	Eye Witness News: dr.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Miriam Burroughs, vio-	'That They Might Live':	News Service	"Balbo"; drama
1:15	Piano Club of Air	lion; Leo Litwin, pianist	Red Cross dramatization	Irving Caesar, songs	Concert Melodies
1:30	News Report	Cavalcade of Song	Dr. Daniel A. Poling	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Col. Stoopnagle: quiz	Cavalcade of Song	"We Speak to You"	Joseph Tall's Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chicago Round'ble:	Religious program	Religious program
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	"Education for Freedom"	Religious program	Prof sional Women's Club
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Music	'Here Is Tomorrow': dr.	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	Moylan Sisters, songs	H. S. Rowe: Meat Rat'n'g	This Is Fort Dix": Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Efrem Kurtz, con-	"You and the War"	World News Parade	Slater, M. c.; recorded.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	ductor	Boston University Ves-	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic	pers: speakers; chorus.	speakers; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Melodies
4:00	Efrem Kurtz, con-	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	ductor	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	"Fireside Melodies": Ra-	Young People's Church	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:45	Dor. Kirsten; orch.	Matinee of Yesterday	kov's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speakers	Operetta
5:00	Family Hour; Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Symphony Orches-	'Answering You': British	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	dercook, news analysis	tra; Leopold Stokowski,	American two-way talks	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow"; drama.	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	"First Nighter"; drama.	News Service
6:15	"Dear John";	light Services	Religious program	"First Nighter"; drama.	Moment Musicale
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry;	"Encore, Please"; Josef	'The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments.	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	Stopak's Orch.; soloists	comedy drama	News Service	Religious program
7:00	People's Platform	News commentator	Orson Welles, substitut-	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music.
7:15	People's Platform	Sportcast	ing for Jack Benny	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music.
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon; Jan Savitt's	Stars-Stripes in Britain;	Central Baptist Church
7:45	interviews; orch.	ley, m. c.	Orchestra	Service on activities	Services
8:00	Trans-Atlantic Call;	Roy Porter, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of the	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"People to People";	Gypsy Strings	McCarthy; D. Ameche	Air: "Resolution to	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	Maintain Peace"	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and Co.;	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	orchestra; guest	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15	It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; sonata	Song Spinners; quartet	George Gershwin's Music
10:30	"The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour"; John	"What's My Name"; quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45	the Gun"; drama	J. Anthony, director	show; with A. Francis	"Melody Hall"; orchestra	Red Nichols' Orchestra.
11:00	News; Larry Leseur	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra
11:15	"Lest We Forget"	"Star Productions"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	"Star Productions"	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Musical program	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband";	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	"Musical Hits"	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews.	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News Reporter	Boake Carter, news

Navy Heroes Are Honored In Naming of Five Warcraft

War Activities in New England

Names of Navy heroes have been assigned to four destroyers and a destroyer escort launched within a week at three New England shipyards and one in California.

Today at the Boston Navy Yard, one destroyer was named for Rear Admiral John Halligan, a Boston native who had won the Distinguished Service Medal during the first World War. His widow sponsored the vessel at today's launching.

Also today, a destroyer down the ways at Boston was named in honor of Capt. Jonathoan Haraden, Gloucester native who commanded the General Pickering when it defeated the British privateer Achilles in a three-hour engagement in 1780. Miss Caroline E. Derby of Salem, great-great-grand-niece, has been named sponsor.

At the Bethlehem-Hingham yard tomorrow, the "D-E" will be named for Lieut. (j. g.) Carleton Theyer Fogg of Lynn, who was killed Feb. 1 fighting Japanese. His mother, Mrs. Adelbert W. Fogg of Yarmouth, Maine, has been named sponsor. President Roosevelt had awarded the Air Medal posthumously to him last September.

At the Bath, Maine, Iron Works yard on Sunday, a destroyer will be named for Rear Admiral Henry Erben, who served in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. His daughter, Mrs. C. G. B. Gaillard of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been named sponsor.

At Bethlehem Steel Company's Terminal Island (Calif.) yard yesterday a destroyer honoring Master John G. Cowell who died of wounds aboard the American frigate Essex was sponsored by Mrs. Andrew H. Hepburn of Concord, Mass., his great-grand-niece.

N. E. Ranks High

All the New England States are among the first 20 in voluntary recruiting on a per capita basis, announced the First Service Command today in disclosing that only the Eighth Service Command as a whole had a better record.

Comprising Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, the Eighth Command, however, had only three of its States in the top 20.

Texas led with .826; Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island followed in order; Massachusetts was seventh, with .604; Connecticut was twelfth, and Maine twentieth.

The compilation does not include Selective Service induction and the figures are for the Army only, the headquarters emphasized.

Spars Open

Women college seniors will be accepted as officer candidates for the Coast Guard Spars under a modification of requirements announced today. Those endorsed by a special faculty committee will be accepted for duty after graduation.

Previously, the only non-college graduates accepted as Spar officers have been those with two years of college plus two years of business experience. The new move has been made to get more candidates than were previously available, explained the Guard headquarters here.

Those desiring to enlist under the new arrangement must apply through an Office of Naval Officer Procurement, since no recruiting on campus is planned.

Engineer Experts

Certificates in general and topographic drafting will be awarded tonight by Franklin Technical Institute to 50 Army Engineer Enlisted Specialists who comprise the second group to graduate, it was announced today.

Award Medal

Corp. Joseph M. Foley, who as a volunteer searcher captured three escaped but armed soldier-prisoners recently, received the Soldier's Medal for heroism yesterday from Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, at Camp Edwards.

Air Heroes

Citations for award of the Air Medal to Air Force men who participated in at least five sorties against the enemy in North Africa, as announced today, include:

Serg. Peter G. Lupica, of Brockton, who was reported missing in action; Serg. Carmen C. Dimuzio of Newton Center; Serg. Chester H. Oliver of Lynn; Serg. Roland V. Anderson of Somerville; First Lieut. Otto Goldstein of Norwalk, Conn.; Serg. Joseph M. Casterta of Bridgeport, Conn.; Serg. Henry P. Bobinski of New Haven; First Lieut. William Hunter of Providence; and Serg. Robert E. Brow of Burlington, Vt.

Bond Honors

Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, will present the War Bond Honor Flag of the Secretary of the Navy to the Boston Navy Yard at a special ceremony here tomorrow.

The award was made for enrollment of more than 90 per cent of the Yard's civilian personnel in devoting at least 10 per cent of their pay to war-bond purchases.

In Van of Waacs

To prepare the Fourth Waac Training Center, to open at Fort Devens next month, an advance detail of three officers and 20 enlisted men arrived Wednesday from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and set up headquarters in the former training area for an infantry division.

Before the end of April, the Center is expected to include 1,582 men and women, including 20 men officers, 105 enlisted men, 328 Waac officers and the rest enlisted Waacs.

Canadian Salute

As a gesture of good-will, 300 Canadian soldiers marched with a like number of American servicemen Wednesday to the Soldiers' Monument on Taunton Green to place a wreath on the memorial to the community's heroes of all wars. Col. John R. Fountain, Commanding the nearby Camp Myles Standish, reviewed the troops after the tribute.

Harvard Entrants Of 1,388 Make College History

Harvard College's enrollment of 1,388 students for the 1941-42 season was the largest number of freshmen ever to enter the college in one year, Richard M. Gummere, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, said in his annual report to Dr. James B. Conant, President.

This enrollment was registered despite a year which saw enlistments and the draft lower the enrollment at the College by more than 1,000 students, the report continued.

For the first time in many years, the report noted, the proportion of admitted candidates from public schools exceeds that from private or independent schools. The figures show that 56.8 of the admission came from public schools, and 43.2 from private schools.

The war has indicated a need for more training in the natural sciences, the report said, hence the Committee has recognized for admission a reasonable amount of work in radio, meteorology, mechanics, and similar subjects.

SPECIAL NEXT WEEK
BROILED STEER RUMP
STEAK DINNER
$1.10
F. F. Potatoes, Delicious Onion Rings, Choice of Vegetable, Complete with Soup or Tomato Juice, Roll and Butter, Dessert, Tea or Coffee.
SERVED 11 A. M. TO 7:30 P. M.
EICHEL'S
RESTAURANT
1 Winter Place, Boston

TREFREY & PARTRIDGE
Jewelers
Your Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry and Solid Silverware
will bring higher prices than ever before. Our estimate your assurance of higher prices.
Cor. Park and Beacon Streets Boston, Mass. Tel. LAF. 7490

Glee

John Makar

One Choice Print at Boston Photo Salon

This picture, by John Makar, of Detroit, Mich., is one of the 247 prints by 115 exhibitors hung in thetwelfth Boston Salon of Pictorial Photography, organized by the Boston Camera Club, and shown in its galleries, 351 Newbury Street. The exhibit opens today, and will continue through next Saturday. It is open free from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m., daily, including Sunday.

Public Safety Probe Prospect Dimmed by Hearing Testimony

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A searching probe of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety which last week seemed inevitable now appears unlikely, informed sources at the State House indicated today.

The hearing before the Legislative Committee on Rules on an order for an investigation of the Public Safety Committee — an aftermath of the Natalie Hays Hammond ouster — has produced many of the facts that an investigation would have brought out and has provided a public airing of the affair. This, in the opinion of many observers on the Hill, precludes the necessity for the proposed investigation.

If the Democratic members of the Rules Committee, however, should be successful next week in drawing out through questioning certain facts which they believe have not been disclosed, the chances for the investigation might be improved.

When the hearing resumes on Monday testimony concerning purchases of insignia worn by the Committee members is expected to be heard. Certain questions concerning the contracts for identification pictures may also be introduced by Committee members.

Unless disclosures of a more damaging nature than have been made thus far are heard, the Committee on Rules is expected to report adversely on the order.

At the final session this week, J. W. Farley, Director of the Public Safety Committee, testified that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had approved the removal of Miss Hammond as Commandant of the Women's Defense Corps.

He charged that Miss Hammond had threatened to "smear" the Committee, and the Governor unless she had her way in certain matters of policy.

Parole Post Open

Confirmation of Joseph S. Mitchell, former member of the Parole Board, as Executive Secretary to the Governor's Council, leaves a post on the State Board of Parole to be filled.

Present indications are that, following a practice of recent years, another Negro will be appointed to the important post which pays $4,500 a year.

Among the names of possible candidates submitted to the Governor by persons interested in maintaining a parole board of high standard are: Albert Morris, Professor of Criminology and Sociology at Boston University; Dr. Bryant E. Moulton of the George Baker Guidance Center; Seaton Manning, Executive Secretary of the Boston Urban League; and Edgar P. Benjamin, practicing attorney and member of the Board of Directors of the Robert Gould Shaw Settlement House. The last two named are Negroes.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Family," by Victor Wolfson. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser and Arnold Korff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"The Trial of Mary Dugan," presented by Edward Gould. Featuring Sally O'Neil, Raymond Hackett and Frital Scheff. 8:30. Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. Richard Burgin, conducting. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Jascha Heifetz, violinist. 3:30.

New England Mutual Hall—Concert by the Boston Woodwind Ensemble with Roland Hayes, tenor. Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Georges Laurent, flute. France Forever benefit. 3:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—The 135th anniversary concert of the Pierian Sodality of Harvard University with the Bowdoin Glee Club, the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Radelie Orchestra. 7:30.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Last concert of the season by the Boston String Quartet. Beveridge Webster, guest artist. 8:30.

Copley Plaza, Main Ballroom—Recital by the Trapp Family of singers. Dr. Franz Wasner, director. 4.

Museum of Fine Arts—Fourteenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and guests. 4.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Concert by the Lincoln Symphony Orchestra. Edward Siegel, director. 8. Open free to the public.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Isabel French, soprano. George Reeves, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Esquire—"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 1:30, 5:10, 9:05. "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 7:20.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:15, 5:10, 8. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Fenway—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Fighting Engineers." 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.

Kenmore—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:45. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Shepperd. 2:40, 5:30, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"At the Front in North Africa." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:55.

Majestic—"Siege of Leningrad." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Metropolitan—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henreid. 10:34 a. m., 1:31, 4:08, 6:45, 9:22. "At the Front." 10:08 a. m., 12:45, 3:22, 5:59, 8:36.

Modern—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Normandie—"Son of the Navy." 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:20. "Fighting Guerrillas," Phil Dorn, Anna Sten, John Shepperd, Virginia Gilmore. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 7, 10:15.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:48.

Paramount — "Yankee Doodle Dandy." James Cagney. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 9. "The Fighting Engineers." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Margin for Error," Milton Berle, Joan Bennett. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:55, 6:05, 8:15, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:55, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:30.

Scollay—"Ching Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"At the Front in North Africa," "The New Canada." "A Blitz on the Fritz," "Coal Black and De-Libbe Dwarfs." "Farmer and the War." "Screen Snapshots." "A Band is Born." First release National and War News.

State—"Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 11:40 a. m., 3:13, 6:37, 10:01. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, Dick Purcell, William Wright. 1:36, 5, 8:24.

Telepix—"North Africa." "Ladies in the Sports World." "Dogs on Parade." "Hedda Hopper." Science and the latest news, cartoons. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Dive Bomber." 10:50 a. m., 3:05, 7:20. "Ball of Fire." 9 a. m., 1, 5:20, 9:35.

Uptown—"Strictly in the Groove." Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15. "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 9:05 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Everett—Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Faye Emerson. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Park: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 6.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Eric Portman. "You Can't Escape Forever," Brenda Marshall. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08. "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Kid Dynamite," the East Side Kids. 3:30, 6:05, 8:50. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey. 1:45, 4:30, 7:05, 9:55.

Orpheum: "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elizabeth Fraser. 11:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Charles Laughton. 2:35, 5:50, 9:15.

Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. Continuous from 1.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt.

Fellsway: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Tish," Marjorie Main.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville.

NATICK — Colonial: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Charles Lang. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Great Gildersleeve," Harold Perry. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod. "Man of Courage," Barton MacLane, Charlotte Wynters. 2, 8.

Strand: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 7.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts.

Strand: "Bambi." "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith.

Capitol: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. "Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Youth on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 3:08, 7:53. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 1:41, 9:36.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore.

Coolidge: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "White Cargo," Walter Pidgeon, Hedy Lamarr. "Girl Trouble," Joan Bennett, Don Ameche.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "The Glass Key," Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan.

Bay State Art School Getting Prized Defense 'Victory' Flag

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

The coveted Regional Office of Civilian Defense victory pennant, awarded only twice before in New England, will be given to the Massachusetts School of Art for "outstanding service on the home front," United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area, announced today.

Presented previously to the Provincetown Civilian Defense Council for services rendered as a result of a marine disaster off that community, and to the Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, Civilian Defense unit for work in connection with a train wreck, the Civilian Defense victory pennant will be given to Gordon L. Reynolds, President of the Massachusetts School of Art, in behalf of the student body—young men and women who have constantly and untiringly contributed their time and effort to the war drive at home.

The date tentatively selected for the presentation by Regional Director Loughlin is April 10.

Prior to Pearl Harbor a strong organization was developed at the school, 364 Brookline Avenue. The theme at that time was "Defense" and a complete exhibition was prepared showing the potentialities of that institution. The various governmental and community agencies were invited to review the work, and the services of the school were freely offered to all.

After Dec. 7, 1941, the administration, faculty, and the student body went into high gear. Designs for much needed posters were prepared and, upon request from the Office of Civilian Defense, the school went into production on "Keep Mum" posters. By the silk screen method, hundreds of posters were produced for distribution throughout New England. Some of these were used in Washington, D. C. Three-dimensional architectural models were designed and built for use by the Consumers Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. As the months passed, the number and importance of the contributions increased.

The are institution has served the United States Army Chaplains' Corps at Harvard University by creating signs, informational charts and teaching aids. More also has been done for the Army's Signal Corps. Educational units have been prepared for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to teach Air Raid Precaution courses. Blood donor groups have been organized, and Army and Navy recreation organizations have been served by various units.

Not only will the Civilian Defense pennant be given to the school, but pupils who have participated in the home front action will be awarded official United States Citizens Service Corps certificates.

The East Providence Civilian Defense women block leaders who are completing their organization under Mrs. William D. G. Oldham and Mrs. George V. Smith will take on the task of collecting and distributing victory garden information for the Agricultural Committee of the Civilian War Services Division of the local Defense Council, Leon E. Smith, head of the Division, announced at a Council meeting.

With Victory Gardens apparently the theme this coming spring, residents of Lawrence, Mass., will join in a mass meeting Wednesday, March 25, in Oliver School Hall, to hear professional gardeners. The Lawrence Victory Garden Committee is headed by Dr. Robert Farquhar.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 19
2,000 gallons	1616 1/3
1,500 gallons	1212 1/4
1,000 gallons	808 1/8
500 gallons	404 1/4

Dukelsky's Violin Concerto With Ruth Posselt as Soloist

By L. A. Sloper

No one could complain that Mr. Burgin concocted a program of over-familiar works for the season's nineteenth pair of Boston Symphony concerts. Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall we heard Haydn's Symphony in C minor, No. 95, last played here in 1916; Vladimir Dukelsky's Violin Concerto in its first performance anywhere, except for a dress rehearsal in Cambridge the night before, and the first part of Mahler's Third Symphony, never before performed in Boston.

It must be admitted that the revived classic fell most gratefully of all upon the ear. It is not difficult to imagine why no Boston conductor has ever felt impelled to essay the Third Symphony of Mahler, but it is strange indeed that none since the Muck regime should have rescued Haydn's No. 95 from the library shelves.

For this is a delectable score, full of the master's characteristic charm, fancy, and inventiveness. The Trio of the Minuet, a solo for cello, with pizzicato accompaniment in the strings, is an irresistible bit of witchery, and the entire work is liltingly alive. Mr. Burgin earned our gratitude by reviving it. He thoughtfully shared the applause with Mr. Bedetti, whose exquisite performance of the solo part in the Trio well deserved this recognition.

Mr. Dukelsky is described in the program book as a dual personality in music—meaning that he supplements his activity in the field of serious music by composing scores for musical comedies. He is well known in both capacities to us in Boston. Several of his symphonic and choral works have had their first performances at Boston Symphony concerts.

The Violin Concerto, dedicated to Ruth Posselt, who was the soloist, is a violinist's field day. It is essentially not a concerto but a long violin solo in three movements, with orchestral introductions but beyond that little for the orchestra to do but to provide subdued accompaniments here and there, and otherwise merely to sit still while the soloist plays cadenzas whose interest is largely technical.

Although the composer told the editor of the program notes that he felt the day of free counterpoint and bloodless orchestration was over, and the era of "neo-diatonicism" had begun, he must have reached this conclusion after writing his concerto, which is as dry as Hindemith in style. Mme. Posselt played with her usual mastery, and the thin orchestral portion was dutifully supplied by Mr. Burgin.

The Mahler excerpt presents the composer at his most bombastic. This first part of the Third Symphony, which constitutes its first movement, lasts half an hour or so, and in that time there are echoes of virtually every nineteenth-century composer — Wagner, Liszt, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Brahms, Bizet, and even John Philip Sousa. A great deal of nonsense has been written about Mahler. He is a composed for whom one feels sorry, because he had such grandiose ambitions of which he fell so far short. The performance was excellent.

Separate Union Wins Over C. I. O. In Insurance Line

The Congress of Industrial Organizations union of industrial insurance agents was beaten recently by an independent union in an election covering the Greater Boston area of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. The independent obtained 232 votes and the Congress of Industrial Organizations unit 189. Eight ballots were cast for neither.

The Industrial Insurance Agents' Union of the C. I. O. was certified in August of 1941 as the sole collective bargaining agent. This was done by the National Labor Relations Board on a cross-check of applications signed by agents to have the C. I. O. represent them. Up to the time the case involved the largest number of so-called white collar workers, about 600, that the Labor Board had ever ruled on in New England.

Subsequently the independent group was formed, taking the name of the National Industrial Insurance Agents' Union, it challenged the C. I. O., and successfully tried out its strength in an election held by the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

SHUBERT TWO WEEKS BEGINNING APR. 5
KATHARINE CORNELL presents
The Three Sisters
by ANTON CHEKHOV
with
JUDITH ANDERSON • EDMUND GWENN
RUTH GORDON • DENNIS KING
GERTRUDE MUSGROVE • ALEXANDER KNOX
McKAY MORRIS • TOM POWERS
KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC • Settings and Costumes by MOTLEY
MAIL ORDERS NOW (Seat Sale Opens Mar. 29) Evs. Orch. $3.30; Balc. $2.75; 2 20, 1.65, 2nd Balc. $1.10. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Orch. $2.75, Balc. $2.20, $1.65, 2nd Balc. $1.10 (Tax Inc.)

WILBUR • 2 WEEKS BEG. MON., MARCH 29
SIMON SAMBERGER presents
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
PRIOR TO BROADWAY
with
RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS
By JAMES GOW and ARNAUD d'USSEAU
Directed by ELLIOTT NUGENT • Setting by Raymond Sovey
MAIL ORDERS NOW Prices: Evs. Orch. $2.75; Balc. $2.20, $1.65; 2d Balc. $1.10. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. (Tax Incl.) Orch. $2.20, Balc. $2.20, $1.65, 2d Balc. $1.10. SEATS THURS.
5th Play Theatre Guild-American Theatre Society Series

WILBUR Theatre • LAST WEEK!
OSCAR SERLIN Presents
The Family
By VICTOR WOLFSON
Based on a Novel by NINA FEDOROVA
with
Lucile WATSON • Carol GOODNER • Evelyn VARDEN
Nicholas CONTE • Elisabeth FRASER • Arnold KORFF
Evgs. 55¢ to $2.75. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55¢ to $2.20

COLONIAL — EVENINGS 8:30 Mats. Today & Thurs.
THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL COMEDY
"AWAY WE GO!"
By Richard Rodgers-Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
With Betty Alfred Joseph Jose
DARBE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS

COPLEY Last two days—Evgs. 8:30 Special Show Sun. 8:10
THE PLAY THAT THRILLED MILLIONS
The TRIAL of MARY DUGAN
NEXT WEEK "YES MY DARLING DAUGHTER" With Nicholas Joy—Elaine Ellis

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COOLIDGE CORNER • BROOKLINE VILLAGE
TYRONE POWER MAUREEN O'HARA
"BLACK SWAN" "BEHIND THE 8 BALL"
"THE GREAT GILDERSLEEVE" and other features

CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:45 Eve. 8:00
Cary Grant—Ginger Rogers
"ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON"
and other features

ALLSTON, MASS.
CAPITOL Matinee 1:45—Eve. 7:45 LATEST NEWS
Alan Ladd "LUCKY JORDAN" Helen Walker
Also
James Ellison "ARMY SURGEON" Jane Wyatt
Continuous shows on Saturday and Sunday

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JOAN CRAWFORD JOHN WAYNE PHILIP DORN
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"THE BLACK SWAN"
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NORTH AFRICA — SCIENCE SPORTS — CARTOONS HEDDA HOPPER

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Steinway Piano

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Mud Slows Allies on Two Fronts

Continued from Page 1

coastal road, only 60 miles distant.

The British Eighth Army, after strengthening its positions menacing the Mareth Line in Southern Tunisia, also appeared to be confining its efforts to patrol activity.

The Algiers Radio, in a broadcast recorded in London by the Associated Press, said the Eighth Army won new positions east of the Mareth Line after a bayonet charge. The broadcast said that patrols were numerous in all sectors despite rain and flood.

The weather likewise restricted air activity, and such sweeps as were made were carried out without encountering an enemy plane, the Allied communiqué said.

Gen. Henri Geraud, French Commander in Chief, was disclosed by the Algiers Radio to have been present when Allied forces drove into Gafsa.

In a ceremony honoring Moslem soldiers at Algiers, General Giraud was reported to have said: I am convinced Gafsa marks the beginning of an offensive which will go on as far as Berlin." The Radio quoted him as saying: "I was present at the recapture of Gafsa. Realizing the courage and valor of our troops, the Germans and Italians left even quicker than they came."

Meantime, the German Army in Northern Tunisia under Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim apparently was achieving local success with a diversionary attack designed to take pressure off Marshal Rommel in the south.

The British First Army fell back three miles from Tamera, a mining town 45 miles southwest of Bizerte, but then was able to hold in stronger positions against two infantry assaults.

Capture of El Guetar opened up to the American forces two roads eastward toward the coast, the first toward Gabès, about 73 miles away, and the second cutting into the main coastal highway at Achichina, about 60 miles from El Guetar. Achichina is about 35 miles north of Gabès on the coast road.

At Allied headquarters, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower prepared for a conference with Brigadier General Gomez of the Brazilian Army, who arrived Friday at Casablanca. General Gomez will inspect Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American Fifth Army.

Russia:

Soviets Push On Toward Smolensk

Moscow dispatches said that, despite unfavorable weather conditions, the Russians were continuing to move forward in the offensive for Smolensk and had gained another town after hard street fighting in the Staraya Russa area.

Dispatches to Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, declared that advances along the Dnieper River front virtually had cleared the enemy out of every sector along the river from its source down toward the Vyazma-Smolensk railway, and that, driven westward, the Germans were laying mines over a wide area to stem the Red Army push.

With the spring mud bogging down the entire area, however, it was thought that soon only air forces would be able to function normally.

A Soviet communiqué did not disclose whether the Germans had been able to cross the upper Donets River east and southeast of Kharkov, where the Russians still held some positions on the western shore. But as the Red Army continued to take a heavy toll of German infantrymen and rapid-fire riflemen who charge across the thin ice of the still-frozen Donets, the Germans brought more and more men to the battleline, it was reported.

German fatalities were said to be mounting steadily.

Both sides are aided in the night fighting by the present full moon, which lights up the ice over the Donets and aids the Red Army in blasting the Germans' many nocturnal efforts to cross the river and dig in on the eastern bank.

On the other hand, the German Air Force makes night flights by its light, bombing Russian positions.

At one unidentified place on the northern Donets the Germans grouped 25 tanks with a large infantry unit to force the Russians to withdraw. The communiqué said that Soviet troops managed to reform their lines and counterattack, hurling the Nazis back to previous positions.

A previous Soviet communiqué had acknowledged that two villages were lost to a numerically superior enemy force "at the cost of heavy losses," and it was believed these were in the Chuguev area, along a battleline described as being 15 miles east of Kharkov.

The Germans were reported to have big guns ranged along their river position and heavy firing duels across the waterway were frequent.

In the Air:

American Bombers Blast Vegesack

United States Headquarters in London announced that the attacking force which was sent against the Vegesack U-boat yards was the largest American aerial armada in action against Germany and that first reports "indicate the largest bag of the year." The largest previous bag was on Feb. 4 when the Americans raided Northwest Germany and 25 German planes were destroyed.

A motley crew of 75 to 100 Focke-Wulfs, Messerschmitts, and Junkers fought a two-hour battle with the unescorted heavyweights Friday over the target and far out over the North Sea. Pilots returning to one bomber base told an Associated Press correspondent of at least 12 victories.

The raid was the deepest American penetration into Germany proper and it met the most determined opposition aground and aloft to date. American losses were two bombers.

One of the American bombs fell on the Vegesack power plant, which was damaged if not destroyed. The destruction was proved by photographs, and headquarters termed the blow "particularly effective."

The Vegesack works are major producers of 500-ton submarines, and headquarters termed the attack part of the "1943 American air offensive from this theater against the enemy's submarine warfare."

Reuters reported from "inside Europe" that upwards of 1,000 persons were killed in Berlin March 1 in the heaviest RAF raid on the Nazi Capital. The attack was pressed home to the center of Berlin and destruction in the Wilhelmstrasse among German Government buildings was admitted by the Nazis to have been great.

The Reuters account said 45 craters were caused by bombs in the Friedrichstrasse, a shopping street, and that great havoc was wrought in Liepzigstrasse. The report said fires in an arcade off Unter den Linden burned for three days.

Fliers Reach England In Canadian Convoy

By the Associated Press

A British Port, March 20

Thousands of reinforcements for the Royal Canadian Air Force, forming the largest single RCAF contingent to cross the Atlantic in this war, arrived in England recently, it was announced authoritatively yesterday.

The convoy, which crossed without incident, also brought Canadian Army and Navy reinforcements and hundreds of airmen from Britain, Australia and others parts of the Empire who trained in Canada.

On Atlantic:

Nazis Say U-Boats Sank 32 Cargo Boats

A German radio dispatch described the action of the Nazi U-boats against an Atlantic convoy as the "greatest and most successful" in the history of U-boat warfare. It said the 32 cargo vessels sunk totaled 204,000 tons.

Friday's German communiqué had reported that a fierce continuing fight was in progress between U-boats and an Allied convoy over a large area in the Atlantic.

Saturday's announcement said the German submarines had pressed home their successful attack in the face of a formidable defense thrown around the convoy by destroyers, corvettes, and planes.

Meanwhile, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, admitted in Washington that German submarine activity in the Atlantic is on the increase and strongly indicated the Nazis had begun their long-expected spring undersea offensive, designed to disrupt an Allied invasion of Western Europe.

At the same time, the Navy Secretary said that all possible preparations had been made to meet and beat the U-boat wolf packs in their ocean hunting grounds.

Another development was a statement by Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, that the Japanese never would be able to do to American sea forces what Army airmen did to their ships in the recent Battle of the Bismarck Sea. Antiaircraft guns on American ships, he said, are too effective.

The amount of metal thrown by battleship light antiaircraft guns, Admiral Blandy said, is now 60 times greater than before Pearl Harbor and the increased effectiveness of fire control and use of explosive bullets means that antiaircraft fire of our biggest ships is 100 times better than before the war started.

Asked about production of antiaircraft guns, Admiral Blandy reported that the 1942 output was more than 15 times the 1941 output and if the pace continues "1943 output will better the 1942 record more than 80 per cent."

South Pacific:

Allied Planes Sink Japanese Submarine

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen, persistently seeking Japanese targets in the arc of invasion islands north of Australia, surprised a Japanese submarine unloading cargo in the Lae, New Guinea, harbor Friday night and sank it with four direct bomb hits, according to a communiqué issued at Allied Headquarters in Australia.

Meanwhile, the Japanese, who have been attacking Allied positions along the northeastern coast of New Guinea, particularly the Oro Bay region, sent 50 planes over Porlock Harbor near Tufi, 50 miles below recaptured Buna. They dropped 70 bombs, damaging the wharf and a launch but failed to cause casualties, the bulletin announced.

Eighteen Japanese bombers and 32 escorting fighters participated in this attack. It was disclosed the raid was made without any attempted Allied interception.

The sinking of the submarine at Lae was disclosed in a preliminary report which lacked details of the night attack.

However, it indicated the Japanese had been forced to resort to the use of submarines to supply and reinforce their hard-pressed Lae and Salamaua units which are known to be drastically short of food and other supplies due to the failure of recent convoys—such as the 22-ship one destroyed in the Bismarck Sea—to get through.

Southeast of Lae and Salamaua, Allied A-20s bombed and strafed Japanese positions in the Mubo area. Other Allied air attacks ranged from New Britain to the Banda Sea.

In Burma:

Donbaik Shelled By British Ships

The British Navy's coastal ships in the Bay of Bengal unleashed their guns on Japanese positions in the Donbaik area of Western Burma Friday, while advance units of the land forces continued their progress southward in the Mayu Peninsula toward the city, the British announced in New Delhi.

Numerous fires were started in the area by the Navy's guns, the British said. Donbaik lies near the tip of the Mayu Peninsula, north of the estuary on which are situated Akyab and Akyab Island.

"Our ships were engaged by enemy artillery but suffered neither damage nor casualties," a war bulletin said.

China:

Japanese Attack Smashed at Yangtze

A Japanese counterattack, launched by the invaders after a retreat of their eight columns south of the Yangtze River in the Hupeh-Hunan border region, has been smashed, a Chinese communiqué said.

In beating back eight Japanese columns which crossed the river on a 100-mile front, the communiqué said, the Chinese at one time penetrated the strategically important town of Hwajung, one of the four anchor points newly established by the enemy offensive. The Chinese retired, however, after inflicting more than 100 casualties.

The Japanese counteroffensive was launched Thursday under a cover of warplanes after the initial offensive had been thrown back.

The communiqué also announced fighting in Suiyuan, Shantung, and Yunnan Provinces.

Ten thousand Japanese troops based at Feihsien in southern Shantung Province pushed southward in six columns on March 11, the communiqué said, in an attempt to encircle Chinese forces in that area.

Several thousand Japanese troops who arrived in Rangoon early in March, the communiqué claimed, were rushed into Northern Burma to replace losses there.

Illegal Meat Deal Brings Prison Term

TAMPA, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Harold E. Hunt, a chef, has been sentenced to two years in State Prison on charges that he illegally purchased a large quantity of meat.

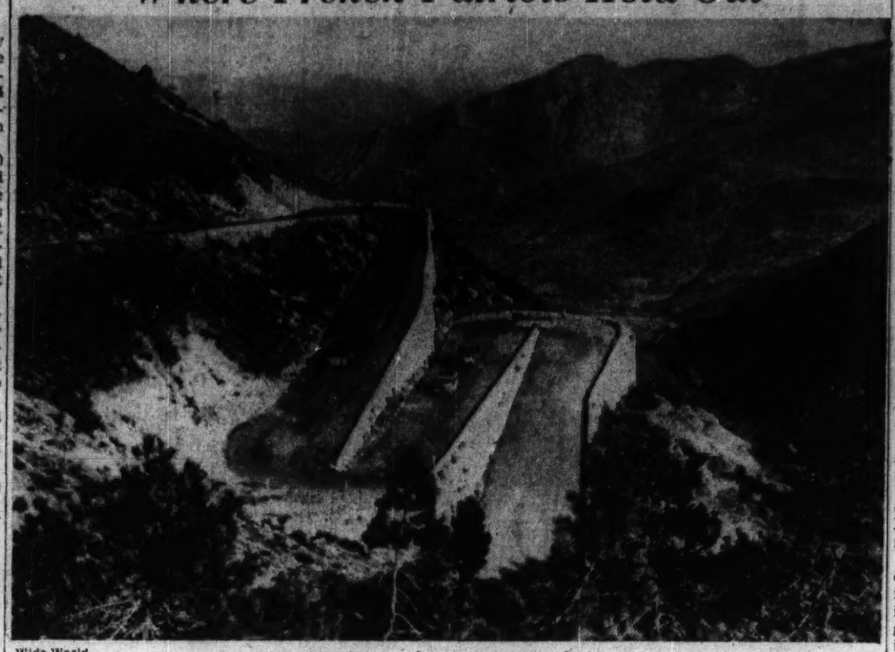
Mr. Hunt had pleaded guilty to an information charging forgery, grand larceny, and obtaining property under false pretense. He admitted signing the name of R. Galloway of the Avon Park Army Base to a receipt for $279 worth of meat obtained from a packing company here, saying he intended selling it and rembursing the packing company from the proceeds.

"I had no intention of stealing anything, but I was wrong in trying to beat the Government," Mr. Hunt told the court.

Colonel Weeks Receives Mexican Military Medal

MEXICO, D. F., March 20 (AP)—Col. John A. Weeks, United States military attaché here, was decorated with the Mexican Military Merit Medal, first class, at a farewell dinner for him March 18 by the Defense Ministry on the eve of his departure for the United States and a new assignment.

Where French Patriots Hold Out



Wide World

They Refuse to Submit to Vichy Decrees

This typical view of the Haute Savoi section of the French Alps shows the sort of countryside in which bands of youthful French guerrillas are holding out against German oppression. Faced with starvation and hunted by their own countrymen—Vichy-minded members of the Mobile Guard—these small groups of patriots who insist that the freedom of France shall not perish go on fighting. Late reports indicate that motorized Nazi and Italian units have been dispatched along roads such a shown above to crush the "rebels."

Vichy Minimizes Resistance Of Guerrillas in Mountains

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—A communiqué broadcast by the Vichy radio acknowledged resistance to the German roundup of workers in the Haute Savoie district, declaring "some hundred young men misguided by Communist and de Gaullist agents tried to evade their duties and took t the mountains."

"The incidents which have occurred during the past few days in Haute Savoie are only local in character," the official announcement said. The statement denied that guerrilla fighting was going on in the mountains.

Neutral Swiss reports from the district which lies just beyond the Swiss frontier had told of 5,000 to 7,000 dissidents taking to the brush to avoid the draft. They are said to be led by a General Cartier, of the former French Army, and well armed with rifles, machine guns and even 75-mm cannon.

"German and Italian authorities had nothing to do with the matter," the communiqué said, "and it is the French authorities alone who have made these young people see reason and made them return to their homes.

"At present only a few dozen, mainly agents and originators of the scheme, are in the mountains. At no time have these groups reached the strength attributed to them by foreign propaganda. . . . It is not true that bloody battles have taken place. Not a single shot has been fired and not a single drop of blood has been shed."

The statement added that "it is not true that Allied planes flew supplies to the rebels and it is not true that hostages were taken."

"The Chief of Government (Pierre Laval) asked expressly that persuasive methods be used with these young men," it continued. "Persuasion sufficed to bring them back to reason."

Better U. S. Ties With Russia Held Blocked by Prejudice

Continued from Page 1

American who flew to Moscow in his own plane also with a letter from President Roosevelt to Mr. Stalin on an extra-confidential errand who cooled his heels many months in Moscow and finally departed without being asked to the Kremlin.

Whether he handed his letter over through someone else or took it back to Washington undelivered I cannot say.

His visit had one useful result, however, for while he was waiting, his B-24 plane made several mercy trips from Moscow to Teheran where it loaded its bombracks with food for the needy American Embassy staff.

Not all the messengers bound for Moscow ever got there. The strangest case is that of the United States military mission to the Soviet Union, 20-odd Army men headed by a ranking officer which left Washington in January, 1942.

Blanket Visas Refused

It got as far as Teheran to discover that the Soviet visas were not in order. Eventually the Russians agreed to admit the mission chief and five others but refused to issue blanket visas for the entire group.

The head of the mission refused to split them, so for the next six months the entire mission waited vainly at Teheran for matters to be straightened out.

Eventually as the mission's chances of ever getting to Russia faded, its name was changed to the "U. S. Army Mission to the Iranian Army." The officer returned to Washington, but the mission under its altered designation survived and is now functioning in Teheran.

One of the original group of medical officers, Col. Abraham Neuwirth, is an adviser to the Iranian Ministry of Health.

The remaining members of the original group went their separate ways to new assignments.

Two Divergent Methods

The most puzzling feature of this curious story is that presumably Washington would not have sent a large military mission to Moscow without first obtaining an agreement with the Government.

If one assumes this, the only explanation of the subsequent visa snag is either that the Kremlin reversed its decision or took exception to the mission's personal composition.

It is essential to remember that Russians attach more importance to the personnel of such official bodies than Americans do. When an American is appointed to some post it is not always because he is the most eminently qualified candidate.

Soviet Coolly Realistic

As regards Ambassador William H. Standley's press conference declaration regarding the lack of publicity given to American aid inside Russia, there is undoubtedly some basis for this assertion, and it is unlikely that Admiral Standley's remarks caused any grave resentment. They may indeed have had a salutary effect.

But the fact remains that while the Standley approach was somewhat sentimental in citing American aid as evidence of generosity and big-heartedness, the Soviet attitude is coolly realistic. They consider the United States helps them solely because it is to the United States' own interest, and that considering the scale of the Soviet war effort this aid is fairly small, which is undeniable.

The Soviets are suspicious of the United States, unduly so perhaps, but fairness requires the admission that they have some grounds for suspicion. Thus when Vice-President Wallace warns against "double-crossing" Russia he implies that there is danger of such double-crossing.

At the same time when the former Ambassador to Moscow, William C. Bullitt, tells the American people to use both a "club and a carrot" in dealing with the Russians the latter are certain to resent it, for whatever Russia's leaders are they certainly aren't donkeys.

Treated as an Outlaw

After the Russian revolution America for many years treated the Soviet Government as an outlaw.

Seldom has America evinced a desire for a sympathetic understanding of Russia's struggles and Herculean efforts to lift itself up by its own bootstraps. Until relatively recently any book defaming the Soviet Union was assured a ready sale.

Even now, when the Soviet Union is fighting on the Allied side and when Red Army successes have saved the bacon, many Americans persist in a "holier than thou" attitude towards Russia in treating with that country, like a paroled criminal on probation.

A fairly articulate section of the press and public opinion still operates on the theory that Russia can do no right.

Thus when Russia retreated before the German onslaughts they opposed aid to Russia on the grounds that Russia would shortly collapse. When the Red Army recaptured the initiative one school immediately proclaimed that Stalin would make peace as soon as he regained Russian frontiers, thereby double-crossing the Allies.

The other school declared that instead of stopping at the frontiers the Red Army would overrun and Bolshevize all Europe.

Yet the majority of American observers of all categories who have visited Russia at war have emerged with deep sympathy and admiration for the Russian people and the conviction that they are interested solely in defending their country, driving out the enemy, repairing the terrible damage and losses, and guaranteeing their country's future peace against the possibility of repetition of such attack. They are convinced that all the Americans and Russians need in order to get along and like each other is to get to know each other better.

Revamping of Fiscal System Of New York City Held Essential

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—The debate in Albany and New York City over Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's proposal to double the present 1 per cent sales tax is seen as only a surface manifestation of a deeper problem—that of finding some permanent solution to the city's fiscal plight. Each year the tangle of city finances becomes more and more enmeshed and difficult of solution.

The Mayor, lined up on one side of the sales-tax question, declares that only by increasing the tax can the city's budget be brought into balance. On the other side are most of the city's business, trade and civic organizations, headed by the Anti-Sales Tax Committee, who oppose raising the levy on the ground it would drive business away from New York.

Both sides are putting pressure on the City Council and the State Legislature to enforce their demands.

Simply stated, the fundamental cause of the city's financial straits is that of diminishing revenue and increasing expenditures. In past generations, the city grew rapidly in population, size, and wealth, but it apparently is nearing a stabilization stage insofar as population is concerned.

Population on Move

At the same time, the population is moving more and more from central districts to greener sections of the city. This necessitates large city expenditures for streets, water supply, schools, police and fire protection and other items which, in many cases, more than absorb the increased valuation of taxation in those areas.

Meanwhile, central districts of the city—in the past the greatest revenue-producing areas because of their high-assessment values—are deteriorating. Families are moving to more comfortable surroundings and the places they leave no longer are being filled by a large-scale increase in population, and old buildings and districts gradually depreciate in value.

Thus, in outlying areas city expenditures are increasing and in central districts revenue is dropping.

The Administration is not finding the right solution of this basic problem through use of stop-gap taxes like the sales levy, originally enacted to provide money to alleviate unemployment, according to financial and tax experts. Such measures are mere evasions of the basic problem of putting the city on a sound tax footing, they say, stressing that difficulties can be solved better now than later, when they will have multiplied further.

Business Offers Little Aid

Business and civic interests attacking the move to raise taxation have lent no outstanding aid to the problem of finding some way to put the city's financial house in order, it was said on the other side. Many on this side of the fight have appealed for raising the transit fare, but this, too, it was seen in some circles, would be only a temporary solution of the whole tax and revenue problem inasmuch as it would not produce new revenue, but would only eliminate a $30,000,000 annual transit deficit.

Another factor that has hit the city hard in regard to taxation is that the State controls courts, schools, and other services and fixes salaries of personnel while the city has to pay the bill. These mandatory salary increases add millions to each year's budget.

When the city has evolved some new form of taxation to meet budgetary difficulties, the State Legislature either revokes the city's taxing authority in that field or takes over the tax for itself—as it did in the case of the utility and cigarette taxes—leaving the city holding an empty bag.

The great need, therefore, it was said here, is for an overhauling of the city's financial structure. This is seen as a tremendous problem, needing the best thought not only of the city government but also of organizations opposing the city's present attempts to get higher tax returns.

Sense of Being Needed on Job Is Declared Vital to Morale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—One of the most important factors in maintaining the morale of workers is to impress them with a sense of being needed in their jobs not only during war, but in peacetime, according to a pamphlet entitled "Workers and Bosses Are Human," issued by the Public Affairs Committee, of 30 Rockefeller Plaza, here recently.

"There is definite evidence," Thomas R. Carskadon, writer of the pamphlet says, "that working conditions—how a worker feels about his job and what happens to him on the job—affects not only his health, but his output."

In experiments at the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company, girls on the assembly bench who had a real sense of "participating" and "accomplishing" increased their production under all conditions of work, Mr. Carskadon reported.

Where Production Fell

A group of men, on the other hand, who were deliberately kept in the dark about the nature of the experiments, were mistrustful and had a low production level despite an opportunity to increase their pay, he stressed.

The pamphlet cites labor-management committees as being helpful in giving workers a greater sense of participation. A total of 1,900 committees were set up in war plants between April, 1942, and January, 1943, it reported, adding that a survey of management executives of 181 plants employing 405,634 workers showed the "amazing total of 80 per cent" testifying to the general success of the union-management committees.

"Here," the pamphlet continues, "is the new relationship between labor and management which is called industrial democracy and which requires the interest of the workers in the company's welfare. As a result of this relationship, management no longer takes sole responsibility for efficient production.

Labor Has Chance to Help

"Labor is given a chance to contribute. All workers cannot rise to the corporation's presidency, but all workers, in varying degrees, possess some knowledge of producing goods and increasing efficiency."

The pamphlet urges management leaders to participate in such committees, holding that "one way to keep the industrial peace is to give the unions something to do."

Mr. Carskadon says that no fair-minded observer would deny that excesses and abuses have existed and do exist in the labor movement.

"Persons of good will want to see these things corrected, just as they want to see the shortcomings and abuses of management corrected, so that collective bargaining may have a faith chance to come of age, to be accepted by all elements in the population and to realize its full possibility for a more productive America," he adds.

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Civil-Service Reform Undertaken in China

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 20—The Chinese Government recently has been devoting much attention to the urgent and highly important task of administrative reform.

One of its recent orders requires reduction of all overstaffed Government offices. Some superfluous organizations may be abolished entirely and others will close down sections that are not really essential, while all of them are to be given an opportunity to rid themselves of officials who are either preoccupied or inefficient.

The Chinese Civil Service so far has no regular pension scheme, but the Government is to provide for those who are to be honorably discharged sufficient financial assistance to set them up in business, preferably in rural areas, or to enable them to return to their homes in the interior. An attempt will be made to use officials who are at all suitable for educational work as teachers in order to fill some of the vacancies in village schools. The fact that there is practically no unemployment in China at present will make it relatively easy to prevent serious hardships in consequence of these dismissals.

This measure is expected not only to increase efficiency by streamlining the administrative machinery and to provide possibilities for the promotion of young officials, but also to enable the Government to improve the living conditions of the remaining officials. Apart from this, the exodus of thousands of families from Chungking and other administrative centers is to benefit their general populations by relieving the housing shortage and by reducing the heavy demands for food and other essentials which have raised their price levels considerably above those of rural areas and smaller towns.

Two-Year-Old Order

Another recent instruction of the Generalissimo reminds all Government and party organizations of the insufficient enforcement of a two-year-old order by which they were told to pay special attention to the threefold character of their work: First, the concrete planning of action; second the strict execution of plans; and third, examination of the results achieved. This scheme was to overcome the haphazard ways in which many organizations were handling their tasks from day to day without looking ahead and without keeping track of their success or failure.

All the various grades of government and party organs therefore are to establish two kinds of special committees for planning and examination with the respective tasks of elaborating what action is to be taken and of following up its effects in order to draw lessons for further planning. The Central Planning Board and the Commission for the Examination of Party and Political Work, two high-ranking organizations which have so far exerted less practical influence on the Administration than the Government desires, are to supervise and co-ordinate these networks of committees under the direction of a newly appointed Vice-Chairman of the Supreme National Defense Council who is to devote himself entirely to this task. Time limits ranging from March to September have been given to all organizations for the establishment of these committees. This order underlines the personal instructions given by the Generalissimo at the end of last year to all administrative organs "to take stock of their respective work and to find out and report about their own merits and demerits in order to create a basis for the necessary reforms."

Increased emphasis recently has been laid by the Generalissimo on the steady exhortation of Government officials to greater efforts and conscientiousness, especially on the regular weekly occasion of the Sun Yat-sen memorial meetings which take place every Monday morning in every single government and party office throughout the country. The press, too, is writing a good deal about the shortcomings of the Administrative machinery and the need for its reform, underlining the frequent admonitions of the Generalissimo giving expression to popular criticism but also reminding the Government of the role which the hardships of the officials are playing in the problem of administrative defects.

Situation Difficult

The Government does not deny that the material situation of the officials is far from satisfactory, since their salaries have been increased infinitely less than prices have risen during the last few years, but the officers and soldiers of the Chinese Army are having an even poorer life than Government officials of equivalent rank, and they would have a priority claim on higher pay if the general economic and financial situation were to allow a further increase of state expenditure.

The maintenance of an army of 5,000,000 men and of a civilian army of millions of officials and other Government workers in a territory which yields comparatively little tax revenue is a much greater problem than many people realize, especially because of the rise of prices. The China Times recently demanded that state expenditure should be "increased in proportion to the rise of the price level" without too much regard for the problem of price stabilization.

The reason for this demand is that total state expenditure in 1942, if measured in terms of the average price level that prevailed in Free China last year, was little more than one-half as high as before the war in 1936, although the actual dollar figure has of course risen very considerably. This means that the vast increase of governmental tasks on account of the war was accompanied by an actual decrease of the purchasing power of the Government's total revenues from taxes and borrowing on account of the continuous rise of prices. Nobody denies that a greatly increased revenue could be raised from taxing the well-to-do. Some efforts in that direction are actually being made. But further improvements of the administrative system are the prerequisite for making full use of the potentially very great sources of nonborrowed revenue. This is one of the reasons the Generalissimo is endeavoring to bring them about in spite of tremendous difficulties.

Sister Welders More Than Do Their Bit

They Prove That Size Is Not Important

The Portas sisters (left to right), Isabella, Ruth, Marie, and Mildred, the tallest five foot one, and the four weighing together 400 pounds, are holding down jobs at the Port Newark, N. J., yard of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Women have done so well at the welding job that the yard has special courses to train other women workers.

Spellman Address Points Up Issue of Religious Freedom

By Religious News Service

One of the points made by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman in his address to the United States armed forces in North Africa last week centers attention on an issue which is likely to receive major consideration after the war.

The New York Archbishop said, in effect, that the Four Freedoms "agree clearly" with the traditional teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. Monsignor Spellman did not specifically mention the Four Freedoms, but he referred to war and peace aims defined by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The implication was there.

The one freedom of special interest in connection with the Archbishop's statement is religious freedom. Although political leaders have frequently emphasized the importance of religious liberty as a war aim, some church leaders have been reticent in expressing themselves publicly on this issue. One reason may be a fear of the consequences of public statements at this time, for under the surface the issue is the most contentious one in religious circles today.

Public attention was briefly attracted to the problem last December when the biennial convention of the Federal Council of Churches, representing a substantial part of American Protestantism, issued a statement on religious liberty in reply to a previous pronouncement of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States. The Roman Catholic Bishops had charged that efforts made to "rob" Latin-Americans of their Roman Catholic faith were a "disturbing factor in our international relations. Protestants saw in this statement an attack upon religious freedom. The Federal Council of Churches upheld the right of Protestants to preach tenets in Latin-American countries and elsewhere.

Increasing Sensitivity

With increasing attention now being given in government circles to postwar planning, Protestants are becoming increasingly sensitive to the issue of religious freedom. One current indication is the sharp criticism of the United States Government's proposed security program voiced this week by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, who scored the failure of the National Resources Planning Board's new "Bill of Rights" to say anything about religious freedom.

"In a day when the church and State are more bitterly at war than at any time in modern history, it is significant that the new 'Bill of Rights' says nothing about freedom of religion," he said.

It is feared in some church quarters that when the war draws to an end and the bars against free public expression are completely lifted, the issue may develop into a major conflict unless some understanding is reached by religious leaders.

Most religious groups profess allegiance to the principle of religious freedom, but some appear to differ in their interpretation of what the principle involves.

To Protestants, religious liberty means not only freedom of worship, but the right of any religious group to propagate its faith anywhere and make converts. Many Roman Catholic leaders do not accept this interpretation. While upholding freedom of worship, they dispute the right of Protestants to spread their doctrines in countries where the population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. This is the Roman Catholic position with regard to Latin-America.

Freedom Versus Activity

The Rev. W. Eugene Shiels, an editor of the influential Roman Catholic journal, America, recently put the matter this way:

"Religious liberty is one thing, broad religious activity quite another. Every state must preserve the true religion; so, too, every state must respect the right of religious liberty. But not every state must allow the broadest religious activity.

"Take the country where almost everyone professes the same religion. In such a territory the Government must protect the public peace. And government may have the duty of putting limits on the activities of people holding other religious ideas, to preserve the peace, to preserve the right of religious freedom against assault. This every government must do."

Protestants would not accept the Rev. Mr. Shiels' claim, holding that to do so would place minority religious groups at the mercy of governments who could suppress them at any time on the excuse of maintaining the public peace.

Several specific examples can be cited, Protestants assert, of the use of government to suppress religious groups. As a recent instance they single out the liquidation by the Rumanian Government of Baptists and other evangelical groups, and the confiscation of their property. The government, it is said, suppressed the evangelicals on the ground that the latter are opposed to the dictatorship and hence are a menace to public order.

Home-Front Honors Paid To Families

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KEARNY, N. J., March 20—Search for the "fightingest families on the home front" has revealed four sisters in the Port Newark yard and five brothers in the Kearny shipyard of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

The sisters—Ruth, Isabella, Marie, and Mildred Portas—are all doing men's work helping to build the vessels that will carry the men and material across the oceans to victory. The girls were started on their career by a challenge.

Ruth had a friend, a welder at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, who told her that girls could not weld. Ruth replied that they could and proved it, for she is an A-class production welder.

The other sisters soon joined the shipyard's labor force and are "tack welders," ordinarily a man's work in a helper classification.

Another sister, Gloria Portas, will graduate from high school in June and expects to pick up a welder's electrode at the shipyard, which will enable the Portas sisters to tie the Kearny shipyard brothers' score of five-in-a-family record. They cannot make the family score six, they say, "because mother will have to stay home and look after us." The tallest of the sisters is five-feet-one.

George, Edmund, Charles, William and Arthur Emerson are veterans of from seven to 20 years of Federal Shipbuilding service.

The Halyard, published for employees of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., announced the delivery of quality cargo liners of the Maritime Commission C-2 type on an average of 82 days ahead of contract time. The yard was recently awarded the Maritime Commission "M" for their record.

Churches' Council Champions Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20 — A three-point program appealing to the United States to extend aid to Jewish refugees and those who may be evacuated from Europe in the future was announced by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ Committee urged that its program in America here March 17. The be considered at the forthcoming joint conference in Toronto, Canada, of representatives of the American and British Governments on the Jewish problems. It calls for:

1. Consideration of the possibility of offering financial assistance for the support of refugees reaching neutral countries from Nazi-controlled areas with the expectation that, after the war, such refugees would be repatriated.

2. Consideration of the possibility of providing places of temporary asylum to which refugees whom it may be possible to evacuate from European countries may be removed, these refugees to be supported in camps for the duration of the war with the understanding that they will then be repatriated or be provided with permanent homes in other ways.

3. Observance in Christian churches throughout the nation of May 2 as "day of compassion" for the Jews of Europe.

Wheelbarrow Helps Carry China's Mail

By Overseas News Agency

CHUNGKING, China, March 20—Chungking's present telephone system can trace its family roots back to a set of Montgomery Ward telephones imported by American missionaries in 1921. China's mail today may reach its destination by wheelbarrow or plane.

Despite almost insuperable obstacles both systems manage to function, and when one breaks down the other carries on.

In China's wartime Capital one can dial a number with the utmost care and deliberation only to find he still has the wrong one. During the busier hours any day one can pick up the receiver and listen in on one or more conversations without putting a finger to the dial.

Employing every means of existing transport in China from camels to planes, the Chinese Post Office has built for itself during this war a record that is as colorful as it is difficult to excel.

In six years of war the Chinese Post Office has succeeded in maintaining an almost uninterrupted mail service between Free China and Occupied China. Numbers of men in the green uniform of the C. P. O. have been killed going through no man's land. Mail from Shanghai can still reach Chungking in 21 days through the Japanese lines and over five different ways of transport.

Postal Trucks Preferred

In the far western corners of China postmen carry a heavy stick to beat off wolves around the trail and to protect the mail, which is sewed in raw yakhide to shield it from the elements.

In the northwestern desert postmen sway on the backs of tall camels for weeks on end without seeing anyone outside of caravan drivers. In certain regions of southwest China the mail moves along in wheelbarrows which are the favorite local conveyances. Postal trucks are the preferred means of travel among those who know because the Chinese Post Office stresses speed and dependability.

In an increasing number of places in China the Chinese telegraph offices are forwarding telegrams by mail because the men who wear the green uniforms take seriously their motto: "The mail must go through."

Although built on the slender foundation of American equipment, Chungking's telephone system is now a combination of German and American machinery with domestically produced wire and British accessories thrown in.

Centralized in a bomb-proof dugout blasted in the heart of Chungking's rock foundation, the wartime Capital's main exchange and trunk lines emerge from underground mains to string out over the city along poles which support as many as 80 lines in the downtown area.

Moisture in Chungking's humid climate has played havoc with this old and second-hand imported equipment. When the telephone system breaks down the people resort to the use of messengers and the local post.

Horse-Drawn Carts Used

The communications tangle in Chungking is typical of the transportation and communication situation all over China today. Commuters from the western suburbs of Chungking are depending more and more on the horse-drawn two-wheeled passenger carts operated by the Ministry of Communications for transport.

Motor cars in Chungking now operate on fuel ranging from pure alcohol to wood-oil gasoline, natural gas, self-generated coal or charcoal gas and low octane natural gasoline. The cars in Chungking that operate on imported American gasoline can be counted on the fingers of two hands and these vehicles all fly the American flag.

Highway traffic is strictly regulated. All busses and trucks are required to operate on self-generated coal or charcoal gas. The smoky and smelly wood-oil gasoline can be used only for starting and on steep hills, according to current regulations, coal and charcoal gas are hard on engines.

Air Travel Restricted

Railway traffic is more dependable but comparatively small sections of Free China are covered by rail. Most of China's railways are in the coastal areas now in Japanese hands. Air travel covers an even more restricted field.

A person may travel several hundred miles by plane or rail in a few hours or over night and then spend days or weeks covering the remaining few miles to his destination by sedan chair, ricksha, river junk, or on foot. One experimental air line cut a five-day trek over the mountains to a one-hour hop by plane.

German Economists Urge Return to Free Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, March 20—A number of leading German economists have advocated a return to what they call a "competitive economic order."

They held a conference recently at Freiburg, according to advices reaching Switzerland, and boldly implied that the Nazi Party's agricultural policy had proved unworkable.

They said that after the war, some form of free enterprise would have to be reintroduced on the farms if the Reich's agriculture was to have enough manpower to feed the population. They admitted, however, that the change-over from the planned economy of the Nazis would have to be effected gradually.

State Control

The Nazi policy, both for war and for peace, has called for the strictest sort of state control over farm production and farm prices. In the past, German economists repeatedly have argued that a free economy, with its attendant "lust for money and property," was incompatible with the National Socialist concept.

The fact that the economists were allowed to express views so contrary to the traditional "party line" and that their statements were given publicity would seem to be a tacit admission by the German Government that its agricultural policy had proved a failure.

The growing impoverishment and misery of the German peasantry under the war's increasing demands has been apparent everywhere in Germany. Since the dismissal from office of Agricultural Minister Walther Darré last spring, the Nazis have sought to bolster the sagging farm front with a bewildering succession of new decrees and new curbs. But these have served only to impede further the efforts of the farmers and to develop a disregard of the law which has led to an astonishing increase in "black market" activities.

Help Left Farms

One of the leading criticisms voiced at the Freiburg meeting was that state control made it impossible for the individual farmer to keep suitable help because he could not meet the wage scale provided in industrial centers. This was especially true, the economists said, in areas near large cities. As a result, it was pointed out, the farmer and his family had to work at such a pace in order to make a living that they soon lost whatever zest they may have had for farming.

German farmers now are unable to accumulate sufficient money to buy any of the very few "luxury" products still available in the Reich without weeks and months of "slaving."

The dissenting economists declared the German peasants once thought that totalitarian price control would bring them security in the form of a guaranteed income only to learn almost at once that fixed prices meant fixed sales and the periodically enforced withholding of products from the markets.

Indicted Gang Head Commits Suicide

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—Frank Nitti, chief of the Capone syndicate, ruler of the city's underworld, shot and killed himself yesterday, a few hours after he learned he was one of nine men indicted by a New York Federal grand jury on charges of extortion.

An attorney for the slain gang leader told police Nitti had consulted him earlier and was advised of the indictments in New York.

The indictments charged Nitti and six other Chicagoans on Federal charges of violating the Anti-Racketeering Act, and of mail fraud, and conspiracy. The nine men, including two from New York, who Federal officials said were allied with the Nitti gang, were charged in the indictments with extorting more than one million dollars from movie firms and a labor union.

New Zealand's Canteen Service Looks Out for Armed Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Biggest wartime trust in New Zealand is the national canteens board which has sole charge of the stores operated for the many thousands of men now serving with the various branches of the armed forces here.

Established at the outbreak of war to take care of minor comforts for the fighting men, the canteens board has expanded until today it operates 106 different enterprises and makes monthly sales exceeding $500,000. Growth in the past year is called phenomenal.

Today the canteens board operates cafeterias, movie theaters, and even barber shops. An important part of its work is to grant bulk purchase facilities to isolated units which operate their own selling organization. The undistributed profit, which is considerable, forms the board's capital and enables it to carry on without State aid.

Shrewd management has made it possible for the canteens to ensure that soldiers do not go without goods which now are in short supply, such as matches, safety razor blades and chocolate. Controls, However, prevent civilians from using soldier friends to obtain large quantities of these things. Manufacturers now give fighting men first call on their products.

Supplies are sent to cantonments and army posts on the basis of the number of men there. Efforts are made to preserve the balance between available supplies and civilian and army needs.

Activities of the board have quadrupled, it would appear, since the beginning of the Pacific war.

House Group Thrills At Weapons Display

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md., March 20 (AP) — Members of the House Military Affairs Committee and a subcommittee on Army appropriations of the House Appropriations Committee witnessed a full dress showing of the Army's newest improved weapons March 18 and expressed themselves as "well satisfied."

The party, which included Representative Claire Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut, saw a day-long show of all the fighting tools of the Army and Army Ordnance officers who conducted them on a tour of the huge proving grounds said the Representatives fired some of the guns themselves. The demonstration was private and newsmen were not included in the party.

After the demonstration, climaxed by the thunderous explosions of 2,000-pound bombs and "block-busters" dropped from Army planes overhead, officers quoted members of the delegation as saying they were satisfied United States troops were receiving the latest and most improved weapons of all types.

Warning Against Smugness in War

BAYWAY, N. J., March 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Alden H. Waitt of the chemical warfare service of the United States Army March 18 cautioned against "smug or self-satisfied" thinking about the war and added that by spring the casualty lists "will appall us."

"Before we are finally victorious war must become a way of life with every one of us," the General told listeners at an Army-Navy E award ceremony at the Standard Oil Development Company here.

"As yet we have not been hurt severely but we are rapidly coming to the period of blood and sweat and tears. Each day our losses grow everywhere. Each day we are called upon to give more of ourselves and our goods."

Southern Plant's First Bomber Ready

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 20 (AP)—The sleek four-motored "Vulcan of Birmingham," first heavy bomber completed at the multi-million-dollar modification center here, was ready for sponsoring with all the ceremony of a ship launching.

Mrs. Clarence L. Tinker, wife of the major general who was reported missing June 7, 1942, in air operations following the Battle of Midway, planned to carry out the traditional ceremonies with the ship.

The huge Consolidated Liberator was scheduled to take off later for an undisclosed Army air base on the first leg of its journey to a fighting front.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Metropolitan Opera Season

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Extended from 16 to 17 weeks—and with "Parsifal" and perhaps other works still to be undertaken when the company returns from its visits to Chicago and Cleveland—the fifty-eighth regular season of opera at the Metropolitan now takes its respectable but scarcely noteworthy place in the annals of New York's musical life.

No new or unfamiliar works have been added to the repertoire. Two of the projected revivals, Bellini's "Norma" and Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," failed to materialize. The others were mostly resumptions of works only briefly absent from year-to-year performances. No important new singers were introduced. Such departures from established routine as came to the attention of subscribers and a legion of less sophisticated newcomers had to do with conductors or the stage direction, as already set forth from time to time in these letters.

But interest has been high, particularly through the second half of the season. For a multitude of fresh listeners, the appeal of the standard operas of Wagner, Verdi, Puccini, Donizetti and the others—including the rare inducement of three Mozart masterpieces in week-to-week proximity — has been plentifully demonstrated. In all, 30 works have been presented. "Parsifal" in Holy Week will bring this total to 31. A Verdi opera, "La Traviata," leads the field with seven representations. Puccini's "La Bohème," Bizet's "Carmen," Gounod's "Faust," Mozart's "Magic Flute" and another Verdi favorite, "Aïda," have been heard six times. If there are performances of works other than "Parsifal" in April, these or other totals (for the works given five times or less, may be changed. Only "Rheingold," "Siegfried" and the so-called twins, "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," have figured but once; only "La Fille du Regiment" but twice. The record is a substantial one for so brief a season. Moreover, the choice of works has been sensible and varied.

* * *

There having been no outstanding additions to the company, the new accomplishments of artists already well established with the public have been of particular interest. "Traviata's" position at the top of the list in number of performances may be attributed at least partly to the success of Licia Albanese's Violetta, disclosed for the first time this season. It will not be contended that she approached the vocal ideal for the unhappy Dame of the Camelias as Verdi refurbished her, An unequal scale, with high notes that were very bright and of considerable carrying power, and middle and lower ones that were weak and less musical, limited her expressiveness in cantilena, even aside from the bravura of "Sempre libera." But the refinement and the skill of her impersonation did not fail of effect. The embodiment had personal appeal as well as sound routine.

The most striking of the revivals undoubtedly was that of Strauss's "Salome," which was an addition to the original schedule of a round half-dozen works to be brought back to currency. Its more than customary measure of success was to be credited largely to the conducting of George Szell, but certainly a fair share of the applause was for Lily Djanel, who succeeded in vitalizing the titular role in spite of its call for a voice of greater power and more sensuous sound. Her skillful dancing of the episode of the Seven Veils was one of the surprises of the operatic year.

* * *

Helen Traubel's newly revealed Isolde prompted mixed feelings but justified the return of an almost indispensable music drama after the absence of a single season. Though she has been prodigal of tone elsewhere, as Isolde Mme. Traubel insisted on an unusual measure of the half-voice, with the result that she was not always heard and much of her singing lacked dramatic thrust. Her portrayal scarcely rose above the earnest and the proficient. But the increased expressiveness of her third Brünnhilde in the Ring cycle has made clear that with time and repetition her characterizations do grow. Hence, her Isolde may have more of emphasis a year hence.

The revival of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" supplied a new test for the Boris of Ezio Pinza. It had gained in emotional conviction, but still fell short of the admirable basso's best achievements in other parts. In the true bass parts of Sarastro in "The Magic Flute" his voice was of noble richness, though the English text placed some obstacles in his way. Another Boris, that of Alexander Kipnis, was experienced for the first time in New York. It was a careful, calculated study, well sung and well acted, but lacking in the tension associated with even lesser emulators of the unforgettable Chaliapin. Mr. Szell's conducting of this work was another of the more memorable details of the season.

From the small part of the levée singer in "Der Rosenkavalier"—his only role in the season of 1941-42—Kurt Baum stepped into favor as Alvaro in the revival of "La Forza del Destino." His smoothly-produced lyric tenor met admirably the requirements of this Verdi role, but proved a little light thereafter when he essayed Radames in "Aïda." Irra Petina's Carmen was a fresh impersonation of animation and vocal assurance. Commendable in style, if light of voice and too youthful of appearance, was Eleanor Steber's first Countess in "Le Nozze di Figaro." Kerstin Thorborg's Azucena in the final "Il Trovatore" was a further illustration of this artist's ability to meet the requirements of Italian as well as German scores. A special word should be said for Cesare Sodero, whose conducting of the Italian repertory in his first season at the Metropolitan has been consistently satisfactory.

Meeting on Common Ground

By Margaret Lloyd

I didn't quite know how to address little Sumita Devi, the young Hindu dancer now living in Boston, when I talked with her at the International Institute. Should I call her Miss Sumita or Miss Devi? Having noted the prevalence of Devi in Hindu feminine names, I asked her if Devi was the equivalent of Miss.

In a very roundabout way, perhaps it is. For, according to her answer, it is a title of respect affixed to a woman's name in recognition of her being as an expression of the motherhood of God, her signature as a daughter of the household of God.

But this was astounding. As were other revelations that followed. I had come to this lovely Indian girl as to a strange creature from a far corner of the earth, to learn more about the remote, mysterious dance of India. I was soon talking with her as with a friend, for we met on common ground, and ended, at her invitation, by calling her Sumita.

* * *

Sumita has been in the United States for nine years. She was born in Bengal and early attended the school of Rabindranath Tagore, "Santinikentan" (Peace Retreat), situated in the country about 100 miles out of Calcutta. The child grew to love the master and called him Grandfather.

"He had a beautifully modelled head," she said, "with long, heavy hair and beard. His eyes were deep and luminous."

The last time she saw him he was dancing (at the age of 72) at some sort of gathering. It was the Baül dance, a spontaneous dance of ecstasy with arms and head upflung, a minstrel dance, active, but without any particular pattern, not bound by academic rules or requiring especial training.

This was our common meeting ground—the dance. And since she came more than half way to meet me with her clear knowledge of English, we got on famously. We were able to include the philosophy of dance in our discussion, to agree that movement is not in muscles but in the mind controlling them; that the center of dance is inner stillness, a source of quiet strength, not a physical spot engendering outward agitation; that "the place of the dance is within the heart."

* * *

"But," she pointed out, "in the Hindu dance the head is ever a bridge with the heart. That is, emotion must be there, but always restrained, balanced, and not exaggerated."

I had only seen her dance once, the year before at an informal affair at the Institute. That performance rang so racially true I never forgot it. She was as lovely as the lotus her delicate fingers could so effortlessly cup into expression. It was like seeing a flower dance. And now, in her long draped yellow sari with its pale red stencilled border, it was like having a conversation with a flower.

Tagore, known to the Western world chiefly as a poet, was in his own country better known as a dramatist, an Indian Shakespeare who wrote and staged his own plays. These plays were largely dance dramas, as dance and drama and music are so closely interrelated in India that one hardly exists without the others. Tagore's lifework was to restore this art to India in modern form. The plays were three hours instead of a night long, divided into acts and scenes, but without distracting scenery, as the intention was to reflect the inner life of man rather than to copy its outer circumstance. Performances were frequently given in Calcutta, and Sumita often took part in them. Uday Shan-Kar, who with his company of Hindu dancers and musicians acquainted America with this modern Oriental art some years ago, is now continuing in his way the work of restoration. And so, in hers, Sumita hopes to do when she returns to her country after the war.

* * *

It was her uncle, the Swami Paramananda of Boston, who brought her to America, in an exchange system whereby young people of East and West were to glean something of each other's culture. She spent some time in Florida and other parts of the South, and finally completed her education in Boston, where she perfected her use of the language she had first learned at Tagore's school. She is teaching American girls the Hindu dance and dancing when opportunity occurs, having appeared last Fall with Ruth St. Denis in New York.

"What do you think you will take back to your country from ours, what that is most valuable, and what do you think the Hindu dance contributes to American life?"

"Well, practicality is something I have learned here," she said, "and that I will try to apply to my work. One cannot always be dreaming.

"But by practicality I do not mean commercialization. The Hindu dance can never be commercialized. It loses its very essence in the attempt. The Hindu dance comes from the spirit of man and speaks to the spirit. It is not a thing to be bought and sold.

"And in reply to your second question, I will ask you one. What did Shan-Kar's performances mean to you, the first Hindu dance you ever saw, you say, when you knew nothing about it whatever? Was it not beauty, color, order, grace, harmony? Did not his wonderful posture say to you: You do not have to be a king or queen to hold your head erect? Did you not feel a response to the movement even without understanding it?"

"Yes," I acquiesced. "I felt all that. And a sense of tranquillity."

"That's it," she exclaimed. "Tranquillity. Tranquillity is what the Hindu dance has most to offer to the nervous American life.

* * *

"This tranquillity is based on inner power. It is active, not passive. It is buoyant and free. It is not self-conscious but self-forgetful. The dancer is not thinking of the audience, or of the impression he is making on them, but of the dance. He is one with the dance, and with the music that is a part of it."

"Do you regard Indic dance as the matrix of all dance?

"That I cannot definitely say, not having seen all kinds of dancing. But this I know, it is very comprehensive. It is like India, large like a continent, and very complex. I think it has everything in it. It has the tension and relaxation of your modern dance, only there is more relaxation. It assuredly has some leg and arm positions and extensions like ballet; and sometimes the vigor of folk dancing, but with more serenity. But the whole body speaks. It cannot really be subdivided. I think the study of our dance does enlarge the Western dancer's vocabulary in the use of hands, facial features, head and neck, in fact, the whole upper body."

She illustrated from her own "Dance of Siva," describing it as she nimbly folded her legs for the attitude of meditation. But not abruptly, not harshly. She moves in flowing rhythms.

"Siva, the god of dance, creates good and destroys evil. He comes to humanity when most needed, but he is always there, ready for the call. You know, all of India's many gods are but different aspects of the one God, the infinite and only.

"Oh, yes, friendship is another important gain I have made in the United States. The values of friendship and kindness, and understanding of people. These I will take back to India, too."

I held my palms together to imitate the Hindu gesture of farewell as I had seen Shan-Kar and others do it.

She did it more correctly, tilting her hands slightly upward and directly toward me.

"Do you know what it means?" she asked, smiling in her dark eyes.

I shook my head.

It means: "I salute God in you."

André Snow

Sumita Devi in Two Dances From Her Repertoire

Philadelphia Exhibitions

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The annual exhibition of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is being shown in two sections, the first of which, devoted to water colors and prints, is now on view in the parent galleries.

A first prize of $100, set up by Harrison Morris, goes to Paul Froelich of this city for "Bowman's Hill, Bucks County" one of a group of impressions by this artist, who for several years has been gazing through his windshield at passing Pennsylvania countryside and crossroads. Into his water colors he injects much of the spot-view spontaneity of the method of observation. In fact, his "Blue Anchor Inn, Bucks County" makes you feel as if you were sitting beside the painter-at-the-wheel, seeing with him the approaching road intersection, the accent of telegraph poles, and the patterns of passing farm fields.

A $50 (Charles E. Dana) prize goes to Helen L. Roberts for "Service Flag," a pastel of typical city house rows terminating in a corner store from which, across the street, is strung the neighborhood service flag.

One of the most richly colorful sketches in the show, "Red Barn with Hex Signs," by Vernon K. Newswanger, claimed first honorable mention. Newswanger has been painting Amish types, men, women and children, associating them with their farm environment, and endowing all with Pennsylvania Dutch colors in a range of reds, greens, blues, orange and brown. In color his conceptions thus bring to contemporary art the naïve quality of an old illuminated baptismal or marriage record.

* * *

Second honorable mention goes to Ethel V. Ashton for "Park Scene," an informal jotting of humans at rest.

Henry McCarter's sensitive water colors, imaginatively and poetically conceived, are outstanding. McCarter looks at rolling hills and sees a veritable atmospheric wonderland. Thus "Mountains from La Cuain" is a study in sunshine and shadow, with billowing storm clouds over billowing green wooded slopes, the two joined by thin diagonal stabs of sun rays piercing downward from behind the clouds.

The debut one-man exhibition of paintings by Walter Stuempfig, young Philadelphia artist, now at the Art Alliance, introduces a sensitive personality worth watching. Stuempfig has not rushed his canvases on a gallery wall before reaching a degree of painter-maturity. He sees, thinks, and feels in terms of paint, and his art, while highly imaginative, never mistakes illustration for painting.

* * *

Then, too, he has taste. He knows where and when to use his colors. Throughout his canvases there are passages of beautifully composed pigment, irrespective of the particular subject matter. It is thus not the subject matter but the skill with pigments that lends a Stuempfig canvas its distinction, a fact of considerable importance when weighed against the provocative nature of the story material.

Stuempfig is not content to paint merely what he sees. Even his landscapes of definite locales, like those of Phoenixville, Pa., where he lives, undergo emotional transmutation. "Phoenixville Iron Works," for instance, pricks its buildings in red from a mass of varied greenery and uses both smoke and clouds to weave the dominant colors into a subtle pattern. And again in "Phoenixville" the painter uses an architectural hodge-podge to create amusing color accents.

St. Louis Symphony Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

With the concerts of March 12 and 13, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of Vladimir Golschmann, brought its sixty-third regular season to a close.

The orchestra has played under difficulties: 11 men have been called away to other duties, military for the most part. In spite of uncertainties, the Symphony Society is planning to continue the concerts next season, and has re-engaged Mr. Golschmann as musical director. John S. Edwards, who has successfully managed the business affairs of the orchestra for four years, has terminated his managership.

Harry Farbman, new concert-master and assistant conductor, will remain with the orchestra. Recently he took over the baton at a Sunday afternoon "pop" concert and acquitted himself with authority and efficiency. On this program Mr. Farbman's wife—whose concert-room name is Edith Schiller—was introduced to St. Louis as a pianist by means of the Piano Concerto of Grieg. Miss Schiller has a clear-thinking, incisive style which is well suited to the concert room.

* * *

At the final regular concert Mr. Golschmann and his men played the Fifth Symphony of Shostakovitch—which had recently been recorded under Mr. Golschmann's baton—and to good purpose. Other items of this program were the Suite for strings, four horns, two flutes and English horn by Purcell, lovely music in the arrangement by John Barbirolli, and the Concerto for flute, harp and orchestra in C major (K.299) of Mozart. Two artists of the orchestra were the soloists: Laurent Torno, flute, and Mme. Graziella Pampari, harp. The Mozart is beautiful music but conceivably a discreet bit of blue-penciling would have been to the advantage of the listener. The solo parts were played with great beauty.

On March 9, the Farbman-Steindel Quartet gave its third and final concert of the season, playing with distinction the Opus 18, No. 4 of Beethoven; a short work, called Italian Serenade, by Hugo Wolf, and the Ravel Quartet, a work which makes extreme technical and musical demands on the players. The most distinguished conveyance was that of the Beethoven. Just before the close of the season a change in personnel was made. Eugene Campione, called to the armed forces, was replaced by Ernest Walker, a member of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

* * *

The old Philharmonic Orchestra of St. Louis—constituted of young players, some 90 members strong—gave its Easter concert on the evening of March 11. The timely "Russian Easter" Overture by Rimsky-Korsakoff was one of the principal items of the program, but the major work was the Symphony No. 2 by Beethoven.

Gardner Read, a gifted young composer who had been heard this year on a St. Louis Symphony program, was guest conductor of the Philharmonic. He is schooled and authoritative, but doubtless his best conducting was disclosed in his own work, Prelude and Toccata. Mr. Read's creative gifts are of a high order.

Sadie Gaines, soprano, was the soloist. Miss Gaines, possessed of a very pure and lyrical voice, has been heard on the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air. With the orchestra she sang two arias from "The Marriage of Figaro," and a group of songs which included Hahn's "Were My Song With Wings Provided," and the very effective "The Dreary Steppe" by Gretchaninoff.

E. R. C.

The Art of William Zorach

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A show of sculpture by William Zorach which opened in the Downtown gallery last week seems entitled to special mention. In the first place, there are not many important sculpture displays just now, and, secondly, although Zorach hasn't been by any means out of the local spotlight, this happens to be his first showing of recent works since 1931.

This artist belongs to the school of those who believe in keeping their masses simple and solid. He strives for dignity, even monumentality, in his work, and often achieves it. He holds no brief for excessive posturing in interpreting the human figure, being persuaded that an obtruding detail of human anatomy tends to discount rather than abet the sculptural verities. Zorach, moreover, understands his materials and appreciates the different textures and colors of different mediums—though he is not so fastidious about this point, which is relatively superficial, as many sculptors are.

Zorach offers a display which illustrates most of his achievement from 1936 to the present, including 14 figures and groups. These are carved directly from stone or wood, and are varied in subject, including human heads, domestic animals and other compositions in the round, and designs of figures and animals in relief. Several of these concepts are characterized by charm and subtlety of expression, but a massiveness of form and a simplicity of style are more characteristic.

The best balance between austerity and grace in his work is achieved for this observer in the largest of his recent pieces, the father-and-son group in blue-grained white marble. This is imaginatively treated in a recumbent pose, the child seated within the embrace of the father's figure. The title, "The Faith of This Nation is Eternal," may be read into the interpretation, which is monumental and on the whole impressively conceived. Instead of making a thorough realization of the subject, Zorach has left considerable to the imagination, and has succeeded thereby in giving a deeper sense of the theme's intended significance.

* * *

Among the imaginative heads "Quest" is the most majestic of Zorach's recent works, which also include the subtle and charming "Virgin" and a somewhat Egyptian profile, "Demeter." The "Quest" is classic in spirit, and beautifully carved. Not all the pieces are characterized by the same interpretative quality. The "David," which is somewhat roughly carved in wood, is relatively objective.

While Zorach inclines toward imaginative human subjects, his interest in animal portrayal has continued with very good results. The two examples prominent on this occasion are smoothly simplified. In the "Hound" he was evidently inspired by the simplicity and style of early American folk art. There is a "Cat," too, a subject which the artist has done on several occasions, that is very creditable.

The wood carving in relief is on the contrary essentially decorative, as in the "Tiger, Tiger," a jungle design with Oriental feeling. Zorach's technique is sound throughout, and his choice of a variety of stone and wood to illustrate his different subjects adds greatly to the general interest of the display. Only where his predilection for solid and simple forms leads him to neglect certain essentials, as he does in several pieces, do his productions lack the persuasiveness they usually possess.

* * *

Joe Jones, at the Associated American Artists Galleries, is holding an exhibition, which falls on the eve of his departure for one of the active theaters of war operations on a special overseas assignment. Jones's recent paintings of farm scenes, many of which have come out of the Hudson River Valley region, are heartily and enthusiastically vigorous. They also reflect the skill which this artist has shown from the time of his first appearance before the public several years ago. This is shown with particular warmth in subjects such as the "Feeding the Baby" and "Pete," a study of a grinning boy, in the "Three Farmers" and other pictures of the open fields, such as "Farmer With Wheat."

In painting farmers in action, Jones seems especially stimulated by their occupations and gives a spirited account of them. Ability also is revealed in new subjects such as "The Pheasant" and the landscape, "Fishkill Valley," in which a fresh sensitivity is shown.

This is much the best show Jones has held so far. The subject matter is as realistic as before, but there is a richer feeling of enjoyment in it. The painting too has lost some of its occasional harshness, and the entire effect is more harmonious. Jones brings a truly refreshing air to the field of realism.

Vandamm

Scene From "The Three Sisters"

Katharine Cornell as Masha and Dennis King as Vershinin in Miss Cornell's production of the Chekhov play, which closes its New York run at the Barrymore on April 3 and opens a tour April 5 at the Shubert Theater in Boston.

'Barbed Wire Blues'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The prisoner of war in Axis countries who in civil life has practised one of the arts has at least one resource and privilege of which neither governor nor guards, however harsh, can deprive him. It will be recalled that the author of "Don Quixote" was a soldier and suffered five years of captivity at Algiers after being taken prisoner by the Moors. Later, owing to certain financial maladjustments, he often found himself on the wrong side of prison bars.

There is a moral perhaps in the story of the Indian "Sannyâsin," an elderly devotee who inadvertently wandered into a mob resisting the police. Arrested and too bewildered to explain to the magistrate what had happened, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Here to his surprise were shelter, a bed, perfect quiet, with food supplied at regular intervals—the ideal conditions, in fact, for meditation. Great was his distress when the day of release came; begging the officials not to turn him out, he asked what wrong he had done to deserve such unkind treatment.

But no one whose duty it was to receive the first British prisoners to arrive in France from Germany in 1918 could possibly harbor delusions as to what conditions can be like behind the barbed wire of prison camps. Even if things are fairly tolerable, the laggard drama without is accompanied by the restless drama of hope deferred within.

"Time," said Rosalind in "As You Like It," "travels in divers paces with divers persons. I'll tell you who Time ambles withal, who Time trots withal, who Time gallops withal, and who he stands still withal."

Although on the concert platform divers musicians often show a callous disregard of time by ambling, trotting, and galloping withal, without their rightful pace-maker, the musician does not, as the saying goes, have to kill time. If the captive is a composer ideas present themselves unbidden for treatment; if an interpreter, no less an authority than Fritz Kreisler stated in an interview published in The Christian Science Monitor:

"As for technique, if I think in a correct way about music, I arrive at technique without moving my fingers. Let them have their vacation . . . they will perhaps feel the impact of the strings a little more harshly, but then every melody will be new again, and the creative impulses will have more bloom." He pointed out that, after all, it is the player that produces the tone, not the violin: "the melody is actually in the heart more than in the strings."

* * *

On another occasion many years ago, Kreisler said: "I have learned a new concerto with many difficult and complicated passages, by reading it during my train rides, and then practising it for just a week before the time of the concert. That is not at all an amazing thing to do." He was always a believer in practice away from the keyboard. "I assure you the results are better than letting your fingers, and not your mind, learn their lesson by note." The pianist and the string player—although they may not always realize it—can still practise without moving their fingers even in a prison camp.

The other day there came into the possession of a friend, a well-known dramatic critic, an orchestral score by Bandsman Geoffrey Aitken of the North Staffordshire Regiment, written during his imprisonment in Stalag XXA (4) and sent by him from Germany to the British Red Cross and St. John War Organization. It bears the dedication, "To the British Red Cross and Order of St. John War Organization, and many others who by their kindness and generosity have helped us to pass many happy hours during an otherwise unpleasant time."

Some account of the score with a sample of its "lay-out" has already appeared in the London Daily Telegraph. Apart from the conditions under which it was composed, one or two features are interesting to the musician. Last October, Aitken's prison band consisted of five violins, a viola, two cellos, one bass, full woodwind—a tenor saxophone replacing the bassoon—full brass and a piano; a combination richer than is found in many English provincial music halls and one that arouses curiosity concerning the composer's treatment.

* * *

In the few bars reproduced, by the way, the customary position of the string and woodwind parts is reversed in the score, the strings being placed above the woodwind.

Unusual combinations of instruments and their balance offer new possibilities to the composer. Writing on "The Composer in War Time" a year or two ago, Vaughan Williams said, "I should like to see . . . music for every fortuitous combination of instruments which may happen to be assembled in a parlor or a dugout, with a part for everyone who happens to drop in. Why should we confine ourselves to the stereotyped string quartet or pianoforte trio? Why should the voice be always accompanied by the pianoforte? There seem to me great possibilities in voices and instruments. Our old Madrigalists marked their works 'Apt for voices or viols,' we could develop this; that rare bird the tenor could be replaced by a viola or clarinet, a weak soprano could be doubled by a flute—(I hardly dare to breathe it)—the contralto part might be played by a saxophone. New material stimulates new ideas. Might not all these possibilities be a source of inspiration?" (The Listener.)

* * *

It is to be hoped that these words of England's foremost composer have met the eye of some of those who, like Bandsman Aitken, are now musically contending with adversity.

Aitken's work has the title, "Melancholia—Prelude to Happiness." His aim was extra-musical in the sense that, confessedly, he attempts to depict the fluctuating moods of a prisoner. Happiness, he says, comes quite often, "but always in the background there is a note of sadness"; black despair alternates with that melancholy "which is known here as barbed-wire blues."

The bandmaster of the composer's regimental depot is making an arrangement for military band, but, for the reasons already given, many listeners would much rather hear the work in its original form with the instruments for which it was designed.

The Indoor Recreation Section of the Prisoners of War Department has a fund for sending music and instruments to the men. The needs are great; and what could be more deserving of encouragement than the efforts of our captive musicians to prove that barbed wire does not a prison make?

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Nine Indicted in Million-Dollar Moving-Picture Racket Charge

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Relatives and former henchmen of Al Capone, onetime Chicago rackets "king," were among nine named in Federal indictments today charging the extortion of more than $1,000,000 from major motion-picture companies and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, United States Attorney Mathias E. Correa said today.

The two indictments charged the men formed a partnership with George E. Browne, William Bioff, and other I. A. T. S. E. officials to "bleed" major film companies and the union in the form of a 2 per cent levy on the wages of 42,000 motion-picture workers.

Bioff, actual boss of the Union, and Browne now are serving prison sentences under prior convictions and were named as confederates but not defendants in the indictments.

Mr. Correa estimated the alleged shakedown had netted $2,500,000 for the men concerned.

Defendants Named

The indictments, voted yesterday and unsealed today before Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum, named as defendants Frank Nitto, alias "The Enforcer"; Louis Compagna, alias Louis Cook, Lefty Louis, and Little New York; Paul de Lucia, alias Paul Ricca; Phil d'Andrew; Ralph Pierce; Charles Gioe, alias "Cherrynose"; John Rosselli; Louis Kaufman, and Francis Maritote.

Mr. Correa said that Nitto was a first cousin and that Maritote was a brother-in-law of Capone.

Mr. Kaufman was named only in the indictment concerned with the alleged shakedown of the motion-picture companies. Named as victims of the conspiracy were Loews, Inc., Paramount Pictures, Inc., 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., and other companies and individuals unknown to the grand jury.

Mr. Correa said that a minor share of the spoils went to Browne, Bioff, and Nick Circella, so-called international representative of the Union, all of whom have been convicted of extortion.

Indictment Charges

The indictments contain specific charges of violations of the anti-racketeering Act, mail fraud and conspiracy.

Action by the Federal Grand Jury followed an investigation which started three years ago when Mr. Correa first looked into the financial affairs of Joseph M. Schenck, Chairman of the Board of 20th Century-Fox, who later was convicted of income-tax fraud.

As a result of the Schenck inquiry, Bioff and Browne were brought to trial on charges of extorting more than $1,000,000 from the Union.

Mr. Correa declared that the Government would continue its investigation with a determination to eliminate gangsters from business. He asked the help of any persons who have suffered through rackets.

"If there are victims of racketeers," he said, "who are willing to give information, they can do so without fear."

Family Greetings for Service 'Daddies'

Wide World

They Go to World's Far Corners

Members of the American Women's Voluntary Service Photographic Unit in Washington, D. C., are now making pictures of mothers and children whose fathers are servicemen. Many of the children were born while the fathers were on active duty and the finished pictures are being sent to the "daddies" who have yet to see their offspring. Above, Mrs. Will Walter White, head of the AWVS Unit, photographs James and Joan Lawless, five-month-old twins of Lieut. Fred S. Lawless, U. S. A., stationed in Palestine.

Manufacturers Of Illinois Bar 'Interference'

CHICACO, March 19—A foretaste of what American business may say and do about some of the postwar proposals in the National Resources Planning Board's recently announced program is contained in resolutions just passed by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

The Association's own program, which will be presented and argued at the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in New York in April, is primarily a statement of intention to resist "unreasonable governmental interference" with business, and discloses no major departure from the traditional policies of this group. It is held to be significant in fact, by observers, because it appears to reflect a position which, after some years of application and fairly wide acceptance of social and economic adjustments, is little changed from earlier times.

The resolutions can be divided into two groups, one involving opposition to some applied or proposed policies, the other suggesting new and positive action aimed at an over-all advancement, or as an alternative solution of the problems involved. Out of 24 resolutions 17 come within the first category, 7 in the latter.

Tenor of Resolutions

Criticism of government interference or control in the business field is expressed in eight resolutions, many of them overlapping. These plead for freedom to operate plants and to hire workers, and for steps to preserve private enterprise.

One resolution argues that "effective national production requires freedom of management to manage industrial plants without unreasonable government interference, and without the assumption of managerial functions by groups or individuals who are not informed regarding the technical problems of management, or are not legally or financially responsible for the conduct of the enterprise."

Labor issues are stated in resolutions opposing enforcement of the closed shop, urging prohibition of political contributions by labor unions, suggesting a court review of National Labor Relations Board decisions, opposing Federal control over manpower, and asking application of antitrust laws to labor unions, and legislation to guard against "a National War Labor Board policy involving the systematic extension and maintenance of control of powerful labor union leaders over war production."

Wage matters come up in resolutions urging that the Price Control Act be amended to cover the price of labor as well as other elements, and demanding conformity to the so-called Little Steel wage formula providing a 15 per cent rise yardstick.

Harassment of Industry

Indirect opposition to the broad social security program which occupies so much of the Planning Board's attention is indicated in resolutions urging that "the initiation or extension of broad so-called social reforms, legislation deigned to penalize private enterprise, and activities of governmental agencies and departments calculated to harass industry and divert the attention and abilities of industrial management from the vital problem of military production be adjourned during the war emergency period," and criticizing proposals to "raise funds to finance the military program through additional pay-roll taxes in the guise of security benefits."

"Unnecessary government spending" is attacked in resolutions urging elimination of all but necessary expenditures in both civilian and military activities.

On the constructive side, the Association asks adoption of the Ruml income tax plan, steps to preserve smaller industry by spreading available production orders, a more positive effort to make the Department of Commerce conform to the statute under which it was set up, so as to provide aggressive leadership on behalf of industry, steps to protect trade mark and brand name rights, maintenance of normal sales and distribution agencies during the war, and authorizations of war use of silver held and owned by the Government.

California Raisins Going to War In Greater Volume This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The California raisin is now a tried and trusted veteran of every battle-front and sea frontier around the world, and the class, that is, the crop, of 1943 is being regimented and apportioned in advance for even greater duty.

Although the vast sweeps of geometrical vineyards in California's midland valleys have not yet put on their light green spring-time garb, growers are charting the way for delivery of most of this year's crop, like last year's, to the nation's armed services, services of supply and to its Allies.

Plum duffs for the Navy, their own brands of puddings and sauces for the Army, and just plain out-of-hand eating in many an unclassified circumstance by fighting men everywhere: these are among the wartime assignments of that especially sun-kissed California delicacy.

Right now such technical problems as these hold the attention of those who are responsible to the Government for this year's raisin crop: price to the grower; what proportion of the crop shall be earmarked for the armed branches, what for the civilian population; what proportion of the grape crop shall be allocated to raisin production, what to shipment fresh to the markets, what to production of juices.

No administrator is quite infallible enough to fix these figures before the vines are even in leaf, for so many uncontrollable factors enter into the production of grapes, then of raisins.

Manpower Supply Vital

The California raisin belt, which is roughly bounded by the outer borders of Kern, Kings, Tulare, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties, is largely an irrigated area, so the question of sufficient water for the grape crop is rather well secured in advance.

The question of early fall rains, while the ripening grapes are still on the vines or have been laid out in the sunshine on wood or paper drying trays, is most important.

The question of sufficient labor just at harvest time, in order that the Muscats, Thompson Seedless and Sultana grapes may be placed on the drying trays in the shortest possible time so that all to be dried may be cured ahead of the rains—that is a vital matter, and one on which none can forecast a future that is six months away. However, much planning and organizing can be done and is being done on this phase of the problem. Last year's experience emphasized the fact that a labor lack at the crucial period can cost growers dearly in both grape and raisin production.

Raisin growers in 1942 would have preferred to let much more of their crop go to the buyers of grapes for consumption as grapes, either on the public markets or to the processors of juices. They were given a quota to fill, however, and a price of $110 a ton was set on their grapes. Private buyers offered and paid more than the Government's buyers. Current indications this year are that a similar situation will exist at harvest time.

A spokesman for the United States Department of Agriculture War Board considers this perhaps the most important part of the problem, from the Government's point of view. "To let raisin grapes find their own ceiling in an uncontrolled market would put the price of raisins at a prohibitive level for the armed services," the spokesman said. "To fix an arbitrary equivalent price on grapes for table and juice uses would seem to work an unnecessary hardship on the growers. We must find the fairest ground for a compromise of these opposed factors."

Government buyers have already indicated that they will need more raisins this year than last. In 1942 the Government obtained 263,000 tons of raisins, dried weight. This year's requirements, it is estimated, will be about 285,000 tons.

Enough Thompson Seedless and Muscat grapes were shipped fresh last year, it is estimated, to have produced, respectively, 20,000 and 15,000 additional tons of raisins.

Thus, assuming that the grape crop will be approximately as large as last year's, it is seen that the Government agency may be compelled to draw against the fresh grape market to secure its desired tonnage of raisins.

Since approximately 40 per cent of the raisin total in 1942 was earmarked for civilian consumption, an adjustment might be made, if deemed necessary, to reduce the civilian raisin quota and let the fresh grape quota stand about as it was.

Last fall California consumers paid consistently higher prices for their table grapes than was their custom. Usually, as the grape season reaches its peak in the inland valleys, California is flooded with the delectable amber globules fresh from the vines. A plentiful harvest puts the price down, usually, but not in 1942.

Now, as April approaches, all natural conditions are favorable to an ample grape crop. The ground moisture with which the vines begin their growing season is sufficient, and normal snow in the Sierra promises irrigation water in plenty during the warm growing days of next summer.

There will be some bickerings and compromises between this and harvest time, and much organizing of women and school children to help get the grapes on sun trays for nature's own dehydration process. The mechanical dehydrators will not be called upon to any great extent, for they will be busy with vegetable products that are also greatly needed.

All concerned will know, meanwhile, that the 1943 raisin crop in due time will take its welcome place at all battlefronts, on sea and land, wherever the armed forces of the United Nations are in action.

King's Return Presages Strong Free Greek Move

Continued from Page 1

district, Colonel Bonopoulos with 300 to 500 men are now fighting with the forces of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch. His activities continually menace Axis communications with Albania and the vital railway line which links the important base of Salonika with the rest of Europe.

Around the Mount Olympus district Colonel Douros and his patriot forces, which now number several thousand, directly threaten the railway connection between Salonika and Athens. Further south in the Peloponnese, patriot forces under the command of Brothers Hanos, who have between 1,000 and 1,200 men, prevent the Axis from using ports in Southern Greece.

The same story is true of Crete, where Greek patriot activity under General Mandakas has practically neutralized this strategic point in the Eastern Mediterranean to which the Germans attached so much importance. Entrenched in the Cretan mountains, General Mandakas' men have rendered communications on the Cretan mainland practically impossible.

Supported by the entire Greek population, it can be said that today General Mandakas virtually is master of the island except for the coast, which still is held by the Germans. The Greek situation is particularly dangerous for the Axis because, despite all Axis efforts, the entire population has been informed of United Nations news. Recent Allied successes have made the Greeks feel that their hour of liberation draws near and this fact has greatly encouraged patriot resistance in all forms, including daily acts of sabotage.

King George's presence in Egypt will undoubtedly reinforce the Greeks' desire to expel the Germans and Italians from their country. If King George now openly proves that he does not intend restoring any form of dictatorship government, such as existed under Premier Metaxas, every Greek on the mainland will support the King, who still is symbolic of Greek independence and unity.

Meanwhile, unrest against the Axis continues to grow in Greece, and as the King only wants to save his country, it can be anticipated that new and dramatic turns in Greek affairs will occur in the near future.

New Coating Waterproofs War Matériel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 20—A chemical coating which can be applied to cloth, paper, and many other materials, to make them water-repellent, has been developed in the General Electric Research Laboratory here, Dr. William D. Coolidge, director, has announced.

In the process, discovered by Dr. Winton I. Patnode, G. E. research chemist, articles are exposed for a few minutes in a closed cabinet to the vapors from various chemicals. Then the materials are taken out, and, if necessary, exposed to ammonia vapors when tend to neutralize corrosive acids which may collect during treatment.

Many possible uses of this new waterproofing method are now being studied. One of the most important uses discovered at present is the treatment of ceramic insulators for radio equipment used by the armed forces of the United States.

Dr. Patnode is not able to explain exactly what happens in the coating process, other than the fact that an extremely thin film, which resists wetting, is formed on the surface. This "raincoat" is so thin that its structure cannot at present be determined chemically or by a high-powered microscope.

If moisture does collect on such coatings, it was explained, it gathers in the form of small isolated drops. In the case of the ceramic insulators this habit prevents moisture from collecting and allowing electricity to pass.

A laboratory use for the coating is another significant development. The top of water in laboratory glassware, such as measuring cylinders and hydrometers, is ordinarily curved, low in the center, a physical factor which hampers more accurate readings. Liquids standing in glassware treated with the new coating stand level.

Experiments with the new coating have shown it to have a vaporizing point below the boiling point of water. It is not affected by temperatures as high as 550 F., applied for short intervals, nor by cleaning fluids such as carbon tetrachloride, naphtha, or gasoline. The coatings are only mildly affected by continuous exposure to sun and rain.

Moslems See Allied Gains Rip Veil From Nazi-ganda

Continued from Page 1

fer British imperialism to subjugation under Hitler's iron heel.

With Iraq's entry into the war, the Arabs have assured themselves of a seat at the peace conference. Arab peace aims are obvious. They want a reduction of European influence in Arab countries, including Zionist influence in Palestine; they want establishment of a closer association among Arab countries.

The British Government is sponsoring an Arab Federation which should include Iraq, Syria, Transjordania, Palestine and possibly Saudi Arabia. London hopes that closer collaboration between the Arab states will secure peaceful development in a region in which large amounts of British capital are invested and which is of vital importance to imperial communication lines.

Turkey's Hopes

Turkey also has declared itself in favor of an association of Arab states, secretly hoping that the new federation would lean upon its powerful neighbour in the North. Egypt's attitude is ambiguous. King Farouk is an ambitious man who considers himself a prospective leader of the Arab world and who is jealously following the growing influence of other Arab chiefs, such as Ibn Saud.

A future Arab federation would greatly stimulate the economic development of the Near East. It could be constituted as a partly self-sufficient economic unit. Iraq and Syria are developing irrigation systems and will become the food producing part of the new confederation. Palestine is already manufacturing numerous articles and is likely to become the industrial center of the Near East.

No coal has been discovered on the Arabian peninsula but the Mosul oil fields in Iraq are producing abundant fuel for transportation and industrial power. Moreover Jewish industrialists in Palestine are planning to exploit the depression of the Dead Sea and to build an enormous power plant which would deliver cheap electricity to the entire Near East.

Yet while the economic advantages of an Arab federation are obvious, the political reorganization of the Near East will present particularly ticklish problems to a future peace conference.

First of all, every Arab ruler has a claim to leadership in the future federation of Arab states. Emir Abdullah of Transjordania is the only living son of the late Sherif Hussein of Mecca, who was ousted from his states by Ibn Saud. Abdullah has not forgotten the ambitions of his father, who considered himself chief of all Arabs.

Young King Faisal of Iraq, grandson of Col. E. T. Lawrence's companion-in-arms, rules over the most developed and the richest of the Arab countries, except Egypt, and the proud Iraqi consider themselves promoters of the Pan-Arabian movement.

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia is certainly the strongest personality among the Arab rulers and he alone among them owes his present position to his personal valor and statesmanship. Yet in the eyes of the citizens of Damascus and Bagdad the King is an autocrat and a reactionary, and orthodox Arabs consider the chief of the Wahabite Sect as a heretic.

King Farouk of Egypt also has not given up his claims to leadership in the Arab world.

Unity of Purpose

Although dissenting over the question of leadership, the majority of the Arabs are united in aspirations to effect a closer link between the Arab countries and to obtain complete independence from European domination. But the question of guarantees for religious and ethnical minorities remains to be settled. Minority groups in the Near East remember only too well the fate of Armenians and Assyrians who, despite international guarantees, were massacred by their countrymen.

The Jews in Palestine and the Christian Arabs in Lebanon, Palestine and Syria fear that once the Arab federation is constituted, a new wave of intolerance will sweep the Arab world and the Near East will again become the scene of persecution and bloodshed. The fanatic and narrow-minded nationalism of Arab youth, which has been strongly influenced by Fascist propaganda, make it a dangerous venture to deliver the minorities in the Near East to the good will of the Moslem majority.

Great Britain, moreover, cannot easily repudiate its obligations to help the Jews build up their National Home in Palestine. In order to avoid all possible causes of trouble in the Near East, the British have gone far to meet Arab claims.

Jewish Immigration

The new White Book on Palestine published in 1939 limited all Jewish immigration to Palestine to 75,000 until 1944 and made further immigration dependent on Arab consent. Land purchases on the part of the Jews were strictly limited.

Yet in a recent article, The Times of London appealed to the Arab to take a "more realistic attitude" toward the Palestinian question and to understand "that the welfare of the Jewish Home in Palestine is a matter of deep concern to Britain and to the United States and constitutes an obligation from which no British Government could divest itself."

Negotiations for the formation of an Arab Federation after the war are still going on and, despite pending difficulties, a closer association between the Arab countries is likely to be established. Yet it appears, at the same time, that Great Britain has no intention to give up its dominating position in this part of the globe but will continue to protect its strategic and economic interests and to carry out its obligations toward the Jews in Palestine and toward other minorities.

Davis Sees New War Within 25 Years Unless People Show More Wisdom

WASHINGTON, March 20—(AP)—Elmer Davis believes we'll have another war on our hands within 25 years unless the people of the world show more wisdom in handling postwar problems than they did in 1918.

In his weekly summary of the war news, radiocast last night, the head of the Office of War Information declared that nothing going on now is of more vital interest to every American than the conversations between United Nations leaders here and the proposals advanced by four Senators for a United Nations organization to prevent future aggression.

These proposals, Mr. Davis said, may not get very far at present, "but at least they have set a lot of people to thinking."

And, he added, "we are going to need all the thinking we can get, for two things seem clear—first, that no plan for world security will be workable without the participation of the United States; and second, that our government cannot undertake such participation unless the American people are pretty generally convinced that whatever plan may finally be proposed makes sense."

Mr. Davis expressed the opinion that the present war never would have happened "if there had been more wisdom in the world at the end of 1918."

Discussing the fighting in Russia, he said "there are signs that the Germans are now aiming rather at inflicting losses on the Russian Army than at the occupation of territory or cities."

"They have tried that before," he added, "but the Russians always had enough reserves to make up for their losses. And the Germans are using up in these counteroffensives some of their own reserves which they may need in Russia or elsewhere next summer."

N. Y. 5-Cent Fare Seen Huge Saving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20 — Through its work in preserving the five-cent fare on New York City transit lines and preventing increases in commutation rates by railroads serving the City, transit riders have been saved $1,000,000,000, the Transit Commission declared in its annual report for 1942 made public here March 18.

The report was issued while legislators in Albany were considering a bill to hand over the commission's functions to the Public Service Commission.

The $20,000,000 cost of the Transit Commission's operations since its establishment more than a score of years ago has been more than offset by one of its actions—that of rejecting the $436,000,000 transit unification plan proposed in 1937, which, the report said, had saved the City more than $100,000,000. Unification was effected in 1940 at a cost of $326,000,000.

The report told of the progress in the Commission's program to eliminate grade crossings, as well as in the inspection of motorbus, trolley, and rapid-transit facilities to see that standards of safety were maintained.

Travelers Society Helps 885,268; Jeffers Intimates Transport Ration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—The Travelers Aid Society extended a helping hand to 885,268 individuals during 1942, compared with 122,377 persons in 1941, according to a report made public at a meeting at the Biltmore Hotel here yesterday when Donald S. Stralem was re-elected President of the Society. More than 687,000 of those assisted were servicemen, the report said.

William M. Jeffers, Federal Rubber Director and director of the Union Pacific Railroad, speaking not as a Government official, but as a railroad man, envisaged the rationing of railroad travel for civilians in the near future. He declined to amplify this remark.

The Society's activities disclosed in the report included assistance in finding housing facilities, location of relatives and friends, meeting of travelers at specific points, helping in solving personal problems of travelers, harboring of runaways, financial assistance, and temporary housing of destitute travelers.

The Society-operated servicemen's lounges at Grand Central Terminal—largest of its kind in the nation—and that at the Pennsylvania Station, accommodated 416,201 servicemen during the year and 457,413 more servicemen and war workers were assisted at information booths, the report said. In addition, 1,373 boys and 1,638 girls under 16 years of age sought help from the Society.

The report stressed that although the Society's "port service" to aid tourists arriving by ship had been canceled during the war, its representatives were on hand to meet 112 vessels and to assist 2,065 ocean travelers, mostly refugees.

Commenting on the servicemen's housing problem in New York City, Mr. Stralem said the chief difficulty resulted from the average serviceman's reluctance to be housed in any section except the midtown area.

"This results in congestion in the midtown area, but leaves desirable vacancies in the areas beyond," he added.

Mr. Jeffers praised the Society's work as indispensable to the problem of transporting safely soldiers and sailors.

"I would like to see more of this activity for the boys who are being inducted into the services, many of them leaving home for the first time," he said. "I would like to see more activities in the hands of the people and less in the hands of the Government."

Hastie Is Awarded '42 Spingarn Medal

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP) — William H. Hastie, former dean of Howard University Law School and a native of Knoxville, Tenn., has been named winner of the Spingarn Medal for 1942, an annual award by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the American Negro with an outstanding record of achievement for the year, it was announced March 18.

The award committee of the N. A. A. C. P. in citing Judge Hastie, who resigned recently as Civilian Aid to the Secretary of War, said:

"As Civilian Aid to the Secretary of War he refused to temporize with racial bigotry, segregation or discrimination. Men of lesser character and of greater selfishness would have closed their eyes to prejudice in order to maintain themselves in a remunerative position. But Judge Hastie refused to do this, resigning in protest against perpetuation of practices which more aptly would have characterized the racial ideology of a dictatorship than a democracy."

Two Journey Home On a Censor-ship

By the Associated Press

New York, March 19

From North Africa, John Gantz wrote his wife:

"Oh, boy, how I miss you. I can hardly wait till I get home. [I hope the censor doesn't mind me writing this.]"

The censor didn't. He appended:

"The censor wishes he was home, too!"

Hines Is Denied Pension by Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Court sanction March 18 had been denied the application of Philip A. Hines for a $3,500-a-year pension, as Supreme Court Justice Julius Miller ruled that the one-time Deputy City Clerk, who resigned under charges of accepting gratuities as head of the Marriage License Bureau, had forfeited his rights to the grant.

Following his resignation from his $7,500-a-year job on Sept. 3, Mr. Hines was permitted reinstatement in a minor city clerkship by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to implement his pension application. The Court found, however, that while Mr. Hines took his new place on Nov. 5, the appointment was not approved by the Municipal Civil Service Commission until Dec. 14, thus rendering invalid his retirement paper filed on Nov. 9.

The technical defect on which the ruling was based arose from a separate action brought in the case by Richard Welling, President of the Civil Service Reform Association, to restrain the city from paying a pension.

Mr. Hines is expected to appeal the decision.

Aiken Demands Ship Inquiry

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Senate postponed action yesterday on the nomination of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land for another six-year term as Chairman of the Maritime Commission after Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont called for an investigation to determine whether there has been "collusion" between the Commission and subsidized shipbuilders or steamship lines.

Asserting that criticisms made by Comptroller General Lindsay Warren reflect indications that the industry is drawing enormous profits and withholding millions of dollars from taxation through deposit in reserve building funds, Senator Aiken declared of Admiral Land:

"If he is guilty of misspending millions and millions of dollars of taxpayers' money; if he has been in collusion with any steamship lines or any boatbuilders or anybody else, he should be removed from office—not rewarded."

At Senator Aiken's request, Admiral Land's nomination, pending on the executive calendar for action today, was put over until Tuesday.

Senator Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, which approved Admiral Land's nomination unanimously March 18, described the Chairman as "a great man, honest and straight."

Wartime Alarm Clock 'Efficient and Loud'

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—A "war model" alarm clock, described as "efficient and loud," has gone into production to relieve a critical shortage, the War Production Board reported.

The clock is being produced by a few manufacturers, and 1,700,000 will be available for civilian use. The first of these are expected to reach the stores about April 1.

Samples have been submitted to the Office of Price Administration, which will establish a ceiling price.

Production of alarm clocks, normally at a rate of about 12,000,000 a year, was halted last June to conserve materials, principally copper and brass.

The war model is hand-wound, with no metal in the case, and an alarm of the simple ball type. It bears no brand name or trade mark. While these clocks will be made by only a few manufacturers, they will be distributed by the entire alarm clock industry.

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The Home Forum

Witnessing to God in the Business World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES businessmen believe that God can do nothing for their problems. They may agree that He can heal them of bad morals, sins, possibly even sickness: but, they say, God certainly knows nothing of business or its problems. Yet the businessman who turns to God for guidance, turns to Him as Principle, and understands Principle to be the fundamental source or power governing the universe and man; then he brings his thought about his business into harmony with Principle. He realizes that Principle can have no stagnation, no failure, no negative qualities of any kind. Principle controls the universe, including each individual idea, in its eternal activity, and it underlies all that is good and eternal.

From a strictly material standpoint the assets and liabilities of one's business may be disconcerting. It may even bring the conclusion that the time has come to close the business and take a loss, both for oneself and for others.

This is the very point where many are led to find God as divine Principle; as the all-knowing, all-wise creator of the universe including man. And through this joyous, new understanding of God they find the solution of their every problem, however crucial, however trivial.

* * *

The true nature of God and His universe was revealed to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. She gave her revelation to the world that all might see their way out of difficulties. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she sets forth clearly, concisely, her discovery of divine Principle and its simple, knowable, understandable rules.

To the businessman this inspired book introduces a profound ne system of thinking, whereby he counts his assets according to spiritual values, wipes out worthless mental liabilities, and gains the right concept of sound business and "net worth."

As the first step in this orderly mental accounting, the businessman begins to know his true selfhood as the image or likeness of God, as clearly stated in the first chapter of Genesis. Seeing man as the image or reflection of God, he quickly discerns his relationship to God. A broader knowledge of man would necessarily result from a broader knowledge of God. Studying the statements about God as given in Science and Health, the businessman comes to know God not only as Principle, but also as divine Mind.

The realization of God as Mind opens a new concept of the universe. Mind can never be fettered or limited, resourceless or exhausted. Mind must be indestructible, inexhaustible, intelligent, possessing all discernment, wisdom, activity, completeness, and power.

These, then, become the assets of true business as spiritual activity. They become activating, motivating forces that result in new courage and growth in knowledge of what business really is. This rule is stated with simple clarity on page 261 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy says, **"Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."**

One must hold steadfastly to these enduring truths. Then they become permanent assets in one's thoughts of business—active forces that destroy every worthless mental liability of mortal mind's conceiving, every inharmony of error's contriving. A sick business manifests error's suppositious claim of lack. As one fills his consciousness with Mind's abundance, error's claims are eliminated.

* * *

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 288 of Science and Health, **"The suppositional warfare between truth and error is only the mental conflict between the evidence of the spiritual senses and the testimony of the material senses, and this warfare between the Spirit and flesh will settle all questions through faith in and the understanding of divine Love."** This conflict brings further destruction to error's claims as one studies other synonyms of God found in the textbook, and as one studies the Bible with the new understanding which the "key" to the Scriptures unlocks to him.

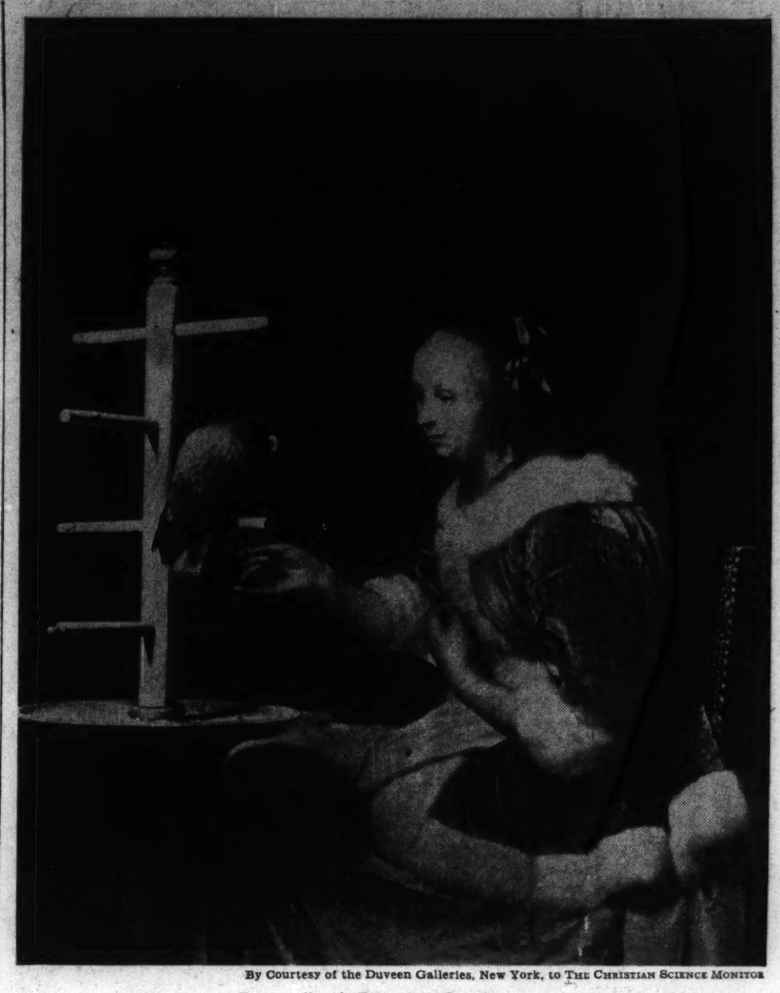
He relinquishes the old false concept of business as a merely human endeavor and understands it as spiritual activity reflecting Mind. He gradually drops his false beliefs of personal management and turns more and more toward the eternal light of Truth for wisdom and guidance. Business becomes a joyous activity instead of a sordid drudgery; an activity through which one gives out good and receives the true recompense of good. Such merchandise can never impoverish the seller, for it comes of inexhaustible resources.

* * *

Of one whose "delight is in the law of the Lord" (Psalms 1:2), the Psalmist declares (verse 3), **"He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."**

More and more, as the truths revealed in Christian Science break the shackles of human beliefs, one's business loses its old air of desolate dreariness and becomes an active, happy service. Clients and customers feel its positive activity, enjoy the fresh atmosphere of its new service, and such business prospers.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]



By Courtesy of the Duveen Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LADY AND PARROT": *A Painting by Frans Van Mieris*

Like all the Dutch masters, both little and great, Frans Van Mieris excelled in painting textures and light. One marvels at the virtuosity of the brush strokes in this small painting, measuring only nine and a half by seven and a half inches. Not only the textures of silks and satins draw admiration, but also the luminous painting of the shiny nail-studded chair, the softness of the parrot's gay feathers, and the delicate tendrils of the lady's blonde hair.

It is interesting to learn that Van Mieris' father was a jeweler and lapidary, and that the son was apprenticed at an early age to a glass painter. Perhaps his feeling for jewel-like color and brilliant luster was heightened by this background. In the catalogue to the important exhibition of "Great Dutch Masters" held in New York, in which this picture was included, we find that Van Mieris was born in Delft and was one of twenty-three children. He was early apprenticed to the glassmaker and shortly thereafter he went on to the studio of Gerard Dou, later studying historical painting. He followed, however, the tradition of the Dutch masters, who painted small genre scenes with great finish and brilliance rather than with breadth of feeling. "Lady and Parrot" is such a painting—quite perfect in its way. Two other versions of this picture exist, one in Buckingham Palace and the other in the National Gallery, London. This is the only one which is signed by the artist, and it bears the date of 1663 as well.

Van Mieris was a successful painter in his day. He received many royal commissions, and, in the words of George Henry McCall, who compiled the authoritative catalogue for the Duveen exhibition, he "in every way enjoyed the unusual good fortune of being thoroughly appreciated during his lifetime." One wonders if a moral can be drawn by the success of what was but a minor talent compared to the tragic failure of so great a genius as his fellow countryman, Rembrandt.

B. T.

A Road Paved With Good Deeds

IT WAS NOT SO LONG AGO that, driving out a few miles from home, we would see gangs of men working on road construction: signs of DETOUR: ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION . . . or SLOW—MEN AT WORK. . . . Now those signs have disappeared. There is no road building except for military needs today. But somehow there came to mind a road I remember well, paved, not with asphalt or gravel, but with good deeds.

* * *

It was more than twenty years ago, when the Florida East Coast was raw and crude. No fabulous playground of gorgeous homes and hotels then. No towns with paved roads radiating from them, like the spokes of a golden wheel. Driving out from Palm Beach, one had little choice, if he wished to drive more than a few miles; so the road to Miami was by far the most popular for pleasure-driving.

Often my baby and I were passengers in the big Peerless which a retired professional man, his wife, and chauffeur, had brought to Palm Beach from their home in Michigan. The owner, on the front seat beside his driver, would say: "Stop, Mike; let's pick up those children," pointing to a group of three or four tow-headed children, kicking up a cloud of ground coral and shell, as their bare feet scuffed along ahead of us.

* * *

There always seemed room to crowd in a few more. Sometimes one of those quick Florida showers would come up between two of the little towns. Before we had left the last town far behind, the sun would shine again. Maybe there would be another shower between the next two villages. Along here the children would be scampering from school, as if this was only a lark, carefree and as nonchalant about the rain as the mocking-birds.

"How far down the road do you live?" I would hear the gentleman on the front seat ask the child beside him. "Just beyond the little white store? Oh, yes, we know where that is. Didn't think it was going to rain today, did you? Ought've brought your umbrella. Haven't an umbrella, huh? That must be your Mama out there in the yard, looking for you."

He would lift his hat gravely to the woman with another little one in her arms, watching the road for the school children.

* * *

Next day there would be queer-shaped parcels on the floor of the car. They turned out to be a little red parasol for the small girl who lived in the unpainted house next to the white store; two more red parasols for the two little girls who lived further along, next to the celery-packing plant. A small tin express wagon for the curly-haired boy we had picked up, staggering home with an enormous armful of corn meal and sugar and grits. Often there was a big potted geranium for the mother of the family.

Gradually all the little porches, with their inevitable two by four uprights, which supported the bare, uncompromising roofs, began to blossom with red geraniums. There were new, shiny express wagons on many of the porches. It looked like the day after Christmas, along that road. Sometimes there was a big doll for the little sister yet too small to attend school, and for baby brother a hobby horse.

* * *

Children came out to wave at us from every house; mothers with babies at their skirts, too. When homecoming pupils turned their heads and discovered the big Peerless behind them, they would wait at one side of the road, sure of a lift.

"That's my house; the one with the red geranium that you brought Ma," was now the usual designation. It was a road paved with good deeds. If those bare, unpainted little cottages have made way for big canneries and brick bungalows, perhaps there are still geraniums in the yards, descendants of the ones I remember.

REBECCA PHILLIPS

The Second Largest Island in the World

NEW GUINEA IS the second largest island in the world. It is not a compact land mass as is its successful rival, Greenland, but perches on the Cape York Peninsula of Australia like an elongated bird. Its shape and size are not its only provocative features; it has also the distinction of being the point where Oceania meets the Orient. To the east stretch the islands of Melanesia, from Fiji to the Solomons, inhabited by black-skinned, frizzy-haired, canoe-building peoples. To the west lies the Malay Archipelago, whose broad-faced, straight-haired inhabitants gradually reach their peak in the civilizations of Java and Bali. Northwest the straggling Philippines reach out trailing fingers toward Borneo; almost due north are the Japanese-mandated islands of Palau. . . .

As New Guinea is the dividing line between native peoples, so it is also the demarcation point between two great sovereignties: the British control the islands to the east; the Netherlands East Indian Government those to the west. New Guinea, to make everything fair and square, has been neatly bisected down the middle. The western half is Netherlands New Guinea, the eastern half at present British. But the eastern half is subdivided again by a horizontal line. The southern half is the British "Territory of Papua"; the northern, which was formerly German Kaiser Wilhelmsland, is now administered under Australian mandate. . . . It is in the Australian mandate that the spectacular system of flying machinery into and bullion out from the rich interior gold fields has been developed, a triumph of man over the barriers of jungle and other men.—From "The House in the Rain Forest," by CHARLES CROCKETT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and available under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Catalogue of all the works of Mrs. Eddy sent free on request.

Van God getuigen in de Zakenwereld

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

ZAKENMENSCHEN denken wel eens, dat, bij het oplossen van hun problemen, God niets voor hen kan doen. Zij mogen toegeven, dat Hij hen van slechte zeden, van zonde en mogelijk zelfs van ziekte kan genezen, maar zij beweren, dat in geval van zaken of zakenproblemen God daar zeker toch niets van kan weten. De zakenman evenwel, die zich voor leiding tot God keert, wendt zich tot Hem als tot een Beginsel en begrijpt, dat het Beginsel de oorspronkelijke bron of macht is, die het heelal en den mensch bestuurt; zoodoende brengt hij zijn gedachten omtrent zijn zaak in overeenstemming met het Beginsel. Hij beseft, dat het Beginsel aan geen stilstand, geen mislukking en aan geen enkele negatieve eigenschap onderhevig kan zijn. Het heelal, waar iedere individueele idee in begrepen is, wordt door het Beginsel, dat aan alles wat goed en eeuwig is ten grondslag ligt, bestuurd.

De activa en passiva van een zaak zouden, van een louter materieel standpunt uit gezien, iemand kunnen doen ontstellen. Hierdoor kan hij zelfs tot het besluit komen zijn zaak maar te sluiten en een verlies voor hemzelf en voor anderen te aanvaarden.

Dit is juist het oogenblik, waarop menigeen er toe geleid wordt God als het goddelijk Beginsel, als den alwetenden, alwijzen Schepper van het heelal, de mensch inbegrepen, te vinden. Door dit vreugde-brengende, nieuwe begrip van God vinden zij de oplossing voor al hun vraagstukken, hoe moeilijk of zelfs, hoe onbeduidend deze ook mogen schijnen.

De ware natuur van God en Zijn heelal werd aan Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, geopenbaard. Zij maakte haar openbaring aan de wereld bekend, opdat iedereen zijn weg uit de moeilijkheden zou mogen vinden. In haar leerboek, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] zet zij haar ontdekking van het goddelijk Beginsel en zijn eenvoudige, verstaanbare en begrijpelijke regels duidelijk en beknopt uiteen.

Door dit geïnspireerde boek wordt de zakenman met een geheel nieuwe wijze van denken bekend gemaakt, waardoor hij zijn „baten" naar geestelijke waarde gaat schatten, zijn „schaden", van dit geestelijk standpunt uit, als van nul en geener waarde uitwischt en de juiste opvatting van een gezonde zaak en een „netto winst" verkrijgt.

De eerste stap, die de zakenman in deze ordelijke „boekhouding" der gedachten neemt, is zijn ware zelfheid als het beeld of de gelijkenis van God, zooals dit duidelijk in het eerste hoofdstuk van Genesis vermeld staat, te leeren kennen. Begint hij den mensch als het beeld of de weerspiegeling van God te zien, dan ontdekt hij al spoedig zijn verwantschap met God. Een ruimer begrip omtrent den mensch moet noodzakelijkerwijze het gevolg van een ruimer begrip omtrent God zijn. Wanneer de zakenman de verklaringen omtrent God, zooals deze in *Science and Health* worden gegeven, bestudeert, zal hij God niet alleen als het Beginsel, maar eveneens als het goddelijk Gemoed leeren kennen.

Het besef, dat God het Gemoed is, brengt een nieuwe opvatting omtrent het heelal aan den dag. Het Gemoed kan nooit belemmerd of begrensd, van hulpbronnen verstoken of uitgeput zijn. Bijgevolg is het Gemoed onvernietigbaar en onuitputtelijk; het bezit alle intelligentie, onderscheidingsvermogen, wijsheid, werkzaamheid, volledigheid en macht.

Deze eigenschappen maken dus de „baten" uit van de ware zaak, die een geestelijke werkzaamheid is. Zij vormen de kracht, die iemand tot werkzaamheid in staat stelt en hem er toe aanspoort en waarvan hernieuwde moed en groei in kennis van wat een zaak in werkelijkheid is, het gevolg zijn. Deze regel wordt op eenvoudige en duidelijke wijze vastgesteld op bladzijde 261 van *Science and Health*, waar Mrs. Eddy zegt: „Houdt de gedachte standvastig op het duurzame, het goede en het ware gericht en gij zult deze werkelijkheden in uw leven deelachtig worden, naarmate zij uw denken vervullen."

Men moet zich onwrikbaar aan deze onveranderlijke waarheden houden. Dan vormen zij de gunstige voorwaarden in iemands gedachten omtrent zaken en worden zij werkdadige krachten, die iederen ongunstigen gedachtelijken toestand, die uit het sterfelijk gemoed voortkomt en iedere disharmonie, die door de dwaling wordt teweeggebracht, vernietigen. In een ongezonde zaak wordt de onrechtmatige aanspraak der dwaling door een tekort aangetoond. Wanneer men zijn bewustzijn met den overvloed van het Gemoed vult, doet men de aanmatigingen van de dwaling te niet.

Op blz. 288 van *Science and Health* schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „De vermeende strijd tusschen de waarheid en de dwaling is slechts de gedachtelijke botsing tusschen de bewijzen, door de geestelijke zinnen geleverd, en het getuigenis van de stoffelijke zinnen, en deze strijd tusschen den Geest en het vleesch zal alle vraagstukken oplossen door het vertrouwen in en een begrijpen van de goddelijke Liefde." In dezen strijd gaat men ver er met het vernietigen van de aanmatigingen der dwaling wanneer men de andere synoniemen van God, die in het leerboek worden aangetroffen, bestudeert en wanneer men met dit nieuwe inzicht, dat door „den Sleutel" tot de Heilige Schrift is ontsloten, een studie van den Bijbel maakt.

Men geeft het oude, onjuiste begrip omtrent zaken, alsof deze uitsluitend van een menschelijk streven afhankelijk zijn, op en men begrijpt, dat zakendoen een geestelijke werkzaamheid is, die het goddelijk Gemoed weerspiegelt. Geleidelijk laat men het onjuiste begrip van een persoonlijk beheer varen en keert zich meer en meer voor wijsheid en leiding tot het eeuwige licht der Waarheid. Zakendoen wordt een vreugdevolle activiteit, in plaats van een verachtelijk zwoegen; het wordt een werkzaamheid, waarbij men het goede uitdeelt en waardoor men de ware vergoeding ontvangt. Door zulk een handel kan de verkooper nooit verarmen, want deze handel komt uit de onuitputtelijke bronnen van het bestaan voort.

De Psalmist verklaart van hem, wiens „lust is in des Heeren wet", dat „Hij zal zijn als een boom, geplant aan waterbeken, die zijne vrucht geeft op zijnen tijd, en welks blad niet afvalt; en al wat hij doet, zal wel gelukken" (Ps. 1:2, 3).

Wanneer de waarheden, die ons door de Christelijke Wetenschap worden geopenbaard, de boeien van de onjuiste menschelijke geloofwijzen verbreken, zal iemands zaak meer en meer den ouden schijn van een troostelooze somberheid verliezen en zij zal een gelegenheid voor gelukkig dienen worden. De klanten en de koopers zullen de positieve werkzaamheid gevoelen en zich in de gezonde atmosfeer van de nieuwe wijze van handelen verheugen, en een zaak, die op zulk een grondslag gedreven wordt, moet wel bloeien.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

First Daffodils

Outside, the winter tarries still—
in its bleak rainfall, no birds sing,
wind tugs the shutter at my sill.
But daffodils from Orton bloom,
the brightest witnesses of spring,
like petaled sunlight in my room.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

For All Hill Climbers

Whoever climbs a hill is free—
A daisied hill, swinging with meadow larks
On any August morning;
The sun looks down through mullioned panes
of grass,
Burnishing the green wands of Queen Anne's
lace,
Into the brown of summer;
Whoever climbs a hill is free—
A singing hill, canopied with swift gray
hawks,
That cut the air with silver blades,
And set the daisies swaying with their
motion—
For this is the home of the high gold wind,
And gently it brushes by with amber and
spice and fern,
Spilled from the lap of a star.

EDYTHE HOPE GENEE

Most of Holland Is Like That

IT WAS POSSIBLE until the autumn of 1904 to sail all the way to Rotterdam; but passengers by the Harwich route are now landed at the Hook, which is just a wharf and a railway station. I am sorry for this, because after a rough passage it was very pleasant to glide in the early morning steadily up the Maas and gradually acquire a sense of Dutch quietude and greyness. But to disembark at the Hook at five a. m. and proceed by train has now become a necessity; and one therefore misses the river, with the little villages on its banks, each with a tiny canal-harbour of its own; . . . and the increasing traffic as one drew nearer Schiedam and at last reached that forest of masts which is known as Rotterdam.

But now that the only road to Rotterdam is the road of iron all that is past, and yet there is some compensation, for short as the journey is one may ground oneself very thoroughly in the characteristic scenery of Holland before it is finished. No one who looks steadily out of the windows between the Hook and Rotterdam has much to learn thereafter. Only changing skies and atmospheric effects can provide him with novelty, for most of Holland is like that. He has the formula. Nor is it necessarily new to him if he knows England well, North Holland being merely the Norfolk Broads, the Essex marshlands about Burnham-on-Crouch, extended. Only in its peculiarity of light and in its towns has Holland anything that we have not at home.

England has even its canal life too, if one cared to investigate it; the Broads are populous with wherries and barges; cheese is manufactured in England in a score of districts; cows range our meadows as they range the meadows of the Dutch. We go to Holland to see the towns, the pictures, and the people. We go also because so many of us are so constituted that we never use our eyes until we are on foreign soil. . . .

But because one can learn the character of Dutch scenery so quickly—on a single railway journey—I do not wish to suggest that henceforward it becomes monotonous and trite. One may learn the character of a friend very quickly, and yet wish to be in his company continually. Holland is one of the most delightful countries to move about in: everything that happens in it is of interest. I have never quite lost the sense of excitement in crossing a canal in the train and getting a momentary glimpse of its receding straightness, perhaps broken by a brown sail. In a country where, between the towns, so little happens, even the slightest things make a heightened appeal to the observer.—From "A Wanderer in Holland," by E. V. LUCAS. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Entering the Field of Forecasts ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

We are in the mood for a couple of predictions and the time seems to be ripe for them. The forecasts may not turn out to be accurate in all respects but at least they seem likely, as of this moment of writing, and they represent a widespread belief among informed Washington newspapermen who are covering the two different subjects under discussion.

So here goes in an effort to tell what will happen to the Bankhead-Johnson bill to defer farm labor from military service. And after we have disclosed that secret, we will go after an even harder one: what will happen when April 1 comes round and the threat of a strike by John L. Lewis.

The sweeping Bankhead-Johnson bill was passed this week by an angry Senate, 50 to 24. If it gets to the President in its present form, we predict a veto. And after a study of the bill, we believe that Congress will fail to muster the necessary two-thirds majority to override the veto.

We aren't quite so certain what the House will do with the Senate bill, and it may hold it up or sidetrack it. But just at present the mood of Congress seems to be to aid the farmer irrespective of most other considerations, while a good many of the Congress are incidentally glad to pass a political hot potato over to the President.

Class Exempt From Draft

The high military authorities have denounced the Bankhead-Johnson bill. So have the high manpower executives of the President's Cabinet. A good many readers have not followed this bill carefully. Its purpose is to accomplish the desirable result of keeping the hired man down on the farm. But rarely has so sweeping a shotgun measure been passed; and still more rarely has a measure like this been passed in wartime.

The bill as now written establishes a class exempt from the draft, namely the farmers. Theoretically only farmers raising "essential" crops would be eligible for draft deferment under the measure, but as the bill works out, a young man raising dewberries, youngberries or boysenberries, whatever they are, together with a lot of other things that seem like luxuries, like honey, pecans, filberts, green pascal celery and the like would have grounds for asking draft deferment, while his older brother, in the city, perhaps married, and maybe even the father of a family, might be drafted.

Furthermore, the bill doesn't distinguish between the farm laborer working on tobacco, of which incidentally there is said to be now a one year's surplus, or short staple cotton, of which there is said to be a two years' surplus, and vitally needed food crops. It might be added, parenthetically, that the House is passing sweeping farm-aid bills of its own, which would help the cotton and tobacco farmers of the South keep their Negro workers on the farms so effectively, under threat of immediate draft status reclassification if they left their jobs without consent of their employers, that it would make it very, very difficult to shift farm labor from unnecessary crops or crops where a surplus exists to essential war crops.

Thus Washington sees a veto likely. This does not mean for a minute that the farmer does not have acute problems that ought to bring all sorts of aid; but from earlier expressions of Mr. Roosevelt it is questionable whether he will accept this particular form of assistance.

Will Lewis Go Through?

That brings us to part two of our forecast. What will John L. Lewis do?

Mr. Lewis is in a peculiar position. As most persons know by now, the two-year coal miners' wage contracts expire next April 1, and some 450,000 miners seek a $2-a-day wage increase which if granted would shoot holes through the antiinflation wage-stabilization program. Mr. Lewis threatens a work stoppage if the demand isn't given. Will he carry through with it, or is this just a bluff?

We are going to make our prediction in a minute. But first it is necessary to analyze the situation a bit. Mr. Lewis is out of the American Federation of Labor, which he left to found the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and he is out of the C. I. O. now, too; he is also out of the Democratic fold, which he entered to aid Mr. Roosevelt, and instead of aiding Mr. Roosevelt, he is now doing all he can to wean labor away from him.

After Mr. Roosevelt, the man Mr. Lewis most seeks to undercut is Philip Murray, for many years his close lieutenant, the man whom he begged tearfully at Atlantic City to succeed him as head of the C. I. O., and with whom he broke a year after he had taken the C. I. O. job. Here again, those who follow developments believe Mr. Lewis is playing a three-part game, and that he would like to achieve these objectives, in this order: (1) lower Roosevelt's prestige with labor; (2) lower Murray's prestige; (3) get a wage increase.

If Mr. Lewis can throw the onus for failure to get the wage increase fully on Mr. Roosevelt, in such a way as to drive a wedge between the present close sympathy of the miners and the White House, it is widely believed here he will be fairly well satisfied for the time being, wage increase or not. And so the general feeling is (and we predict) that there will be no protracted strike, though there might be a token stoppage of a few days, while the public's war nerves are strained to the limit and Congress rushes anti-labor legislation—which wouldn't bother Mr. Lewis a bit. Those who have followed Mr. Lewis's recent speeches feel this is the dangerous course he is following. And, in a couple of weeks, we shall know for certain.

The Country Speaks: Denver

Wild Life Increasing ..... ***By Roscoe Fleming***

Far from "vanishing," the wild life of the nation was reported to be in a state of magnificent health, at the recent North American Wildlife Conference, in Denver, Colo., with the numbers of large wild animals approaching 6,000,000.

Chief concern of the conservation authorities, private, state and Federal, who met here, was lest the pressure of war force a national policy approaching the market-hunting policy which decimated and almost eliminated many of our larger wild species during the nineteenth century, and forced, just in time, a rigid and, as between states, a remarkably uniform policy of close control, which saved the game.

Establishment of national parks and national forests and refuges helped, but, since game and fish are one province of natural wealth over which the states have retained virtual sovereignty, the various states deserve a great deal of credit for saving them.

Powerful Backing

This new attempt to treat our wild animals strictly as a food resource, like cattle or sheep, has powerful backing. Food Administrator and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard already has written all Governors, urging them to make fullest use of the wild game for food, and if it is too late this winter, to lay plans for next winter.

And Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, who has most of the Federal conservation agencies under his wing, apparently thinks some extra taking of game will be necessary, if only to reduce herds to the number that food resources can carry, and to lessen the protests of stockmen that deer and elk, in particular, have become so numerous that they eat down the range and compete with cattle and sheep.

Studies made by experts of the Colorado Pittman-Robertson divisions—a conservation project sponsored jointly by the states and the Federal government—indicate that deer, at least, and probably elk, dislike grass during most of the year and that less than 5 per cent of their diet is composed of it except in the spring, when they eat it as a tonic. They eat brush or "'browse" instead. Thus, these experts contend there is no actual conflict between large game and domestic herds. But the stockmen retort that the wild animals have grown so numerous in some areas that they virtually gnaw the brush off the mountains, and start erosion.

A census taken by the Fish and Wildlife Service revealed that there were approximately 5,900,000 large game animals, of which about 5,300,000 were deer, 200,000 elk, 165,000 antelope, 105,000 black bear, 50,000 javeli, 14,000 moose, 15,000 mountain goat and 14,000 bighorn sheep.

Animals Crowding

The Forest Service estimates that the number of large wild animals in the national forests alone, had risen from 693,000 in 1924, to 2,100,000 in 1941. At the present rate, the Service said, there would be double the present number by 1951, and by the end of the century, there would be as many large wild animals as people. This does not take into account the fact that competition for range will hold numbers down of the inevitable reaction of people if the animals crowd them too closely—but even so, the prediction is almost true of some states now. Wyoming has 165,000 large wild animals against 250,000 people (census of 1940) and Nevada 77,000 against 110,000.

Animals in some "problem areas" of Western states must now be fed through the last few weeks of winter, and game and fish commissions have big bills for destroyed hay and alfalfa stacks.

Throughout the years the conservation policies of states have built up a body of law that now serves to protect the animals. These laws are not easily to be repealed or greatly modified, and, in fact, in few of the many state legislatures now in session has any such attempt so far succeeded. They protect against market hunting, chief evil which threatened the herds, by prohibiting sale of meat, skins, etc., and the penalties are very severe for having illegal game in possession.

No great reversal of policy, actually threatening decimation, so far impends. At the Denver conference the WPB representative, Louis W. Lipscomb, said there'd only be enough ammunition for necessary predator-control and crop-protection, and a little for recreation-hunters who, would however, be first to be cut off.

The Army, which must be consulted before large amounts of ammunition are released, is reluctant to release any, and, also, of course, many hunters are in the armed services.

To Change the Subject:

Péguy on Getting Rid of Destitution ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

It was Maj. Eric Knight, the novelist, who, in discussing humanity's habit of making war, pointed out that "there is nothing in war that there is not in human nature itself," who also said, "When we have made peace better, then only will mankind truly regard war as something worse."

Whatever peace we make in the future, it will have to be better than war, to keep the world out of war. Better, that is, for the majority; not better for a mere handful. Such efforts as those observable in the Beveridge Plan, therefore, have a direct bearing on peace and war. During his 30 years of work on his plan, Sir William must have studied the long-range results of poverty.

It is usually a hungry and suffering population that follows sheepishly any leader who promises to feed it, whether he be competent or incompetent. The suggestion that social security "stifles initiative" is easily challenged. It would have required not only blinders but ear muffs too, to walk through British slums in prewar years and escape the fact that poverty, not financial assistance, was what "stifled initiative," encouraged vice and hindered education.

Charles Péguy, the French writer who was killed in the Battle of the Marne, in 1914, wrote an essay on destitution which answers a number of the questions of the ultra-conservative mind on the subject of social security. For one thing, he points out that the removal of extreme poverty and the equal distribution of material things are not to be confused. Fraternity, from time immemorial, he reminds us, has demanded the sharing of the necessities, whereas the belief in equality is neither very old, economically, nor universal. He goes so far as to say that the effort for equality in a material way "never inspired anything but questionable, particular revolutions," including an English revolution "which bequeathed to the modern world such a nationalistic, imperialistic England," and an American revolution "which established such an imperialistic and capitalistic republic."

It is, he grants, our preliminary duty to rid our fellow men of destitution, and he says, "When all men are provided with the necessities, the real necessities, with bread and books, what do we care about the distribution of luxury?"

A decent subsistence level, moreover, would appear much easier to establish than a concept of luxury, which varies in a thousand different environments and social groups. In a system of competitive opportunity, some persons would consider it worth while to work hard for a de luxe limousine. Others would prefer some inexpensive little car, or none at all, with less labor and more leisure.

Péguy's illuminating comments sum up to the point that equality in distribution of goods is something far less important to consider than the immediate obligation to rule destitution out of society.

There may be isolated individuals who refuse to abandon the particular causes of their personal poverty, possibly idleness or drunkenness, but on the other hand, there ahe plenty of persons in Great Britain and other lands to whom a little more security would mean greater incentive to effort and progress, for whom peace must be made preferable to war, when the present struggle has been brought to a victorious conclusion.

Rocket 'Projected' as 'Ship of Space' to Planets

Australian air-line pioneer predicts development of jet-propelled object as future trend.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—Future air development is likely to take the form of the rocket, or jet-propelled object, according to Wilmot Hudson Fysh, pioneer of one of Australia's earliest lines, Qantas Airways, and now Managing Director of Qantas Empire Airways.

Mussolini, he said, decorated the famous Italian speed pilot, Col. Carlo Bernadine, for test flying a jet-propelled aircraft, when a speed of 630 miles an hour was said to have been attained. This, he added, was, in all probability, the Campini jet-propelled aircraft which was first test-flown for ten minutes at Milan in August, 1940. Since that date, successful cross-country flights have been undertaken.

The jet-propelled aircraft, he said, is bound to take its place as a step in the larger development of the future.

At the highest level yet reached by man, he explained, about 14 miles, the air density is only one tenth that at sea level, and, as balloon and airplane ascents depend on the presence of air, it can be seen that any very considerable increase in the altitudes already attained cannot be hoped for from either type of conveyance.

Development Charted

He believed that the first earthly explorations into the much more thinly aired outer atmosphere of the earth at 30, 40 and 50 miles distance, and on into actual airless space at 250 miles, would be accomplished by means of the further development of the rocket or jet-propelled object which would penetrate farther and farther into space as their efficiency increased. If it turns out that jet propulsion cannot be brought to a sufficient stage of efficiency, then the world must wait for the discovery of a new power, or means, in the same way as in the days of steam, man's first heavier-than-air flying machine had to wait for the coming of the internal combusion engine.

He quoted David Lasser, author of "The Conquest of Space," as saying that trips from point to point on the earth probably will be made at 30 miles above the earth's surface, where the air density is only one thousandth of what it is at sea level, at speeds of up to 3,000 miles an hour.

"Thus," says Mr. Fysh "from Sydney to London would occupy about four hours. On a voyage such as this the earth would present a new and wonderful picture and the strange phenomenon would be witnessed of the sun traveling the opposite way through the heavens till it finally sank in the East. The traveler would have journeyed 11,000 miles and in addition added six hours to his day. Leaving Sydney at noon and taking four hours on the journey, he would arrive in London at 6 a. m. in the morning of the same day. This is, of course, because Sydney time is 10 hours ahead of that of London."

Venus and Mars

Mr. Fysh is not so convinced of the possibilities of interplanetary journeys, but if a choice has to be made, he suggests Venus and Mars as the most suitable. Venus, with about the same gravity as the earth, has an atmosphere and moisture, and possibly could support animal life and vegetation somewhat as we know it on the earth, and the journey would be perhaps only 26,000,000 miles. On Mars, however, the earthly visitor would have to face a rigorous climate with wide variations, and would need an oxygen-producing unit or "space suit" to make up for air deficiencies.

But there are other problems facing the space voyager. "For instance," says Mr. Fysh, "Mars has two satellites, respectively five and seven miles in diameter. They take about nine hours for their journey to Mars, and would be nasty objects for our first astronauts to meet.

"Perfection of the space ship itself is the first difficulty in interplanetary flight; and there is the development of a power which will ensue a velocity of seven miles per second to enable it to free itself from the pull of the earth's gravitation and fly clear into space. Greatly increased efficiency in rocket propulsion may solve the problem, or the discovery of a new power in radium or other elementary matter, and the search for which has never been so keen as today. Thirdly, a means may be found for nullifying gravitation. Einstein tells us that gravitation and electromagnetism are sister and brother, so perhaps the seemingly fantastic dream of Wells, whose imaginary space ship defeated gravity, may come true after all as the result of further discovery along these lines.

"Presuming that the effects of gravitation cannot be overcome, then the problem of a safe landing on the earth or one of the planets has to be dealt with. The attempt to cope with this in model rocket experiments has taken the line of automatically opening parachutes or helicopter-like revolving blades. It has also been suggested by Lasser that the rocket actually manned by human beings may turn end on when entering the planetary atmosphere for a landing and use its rocket power to slow up the projectile."

Wide World; Underwood

Earlier Types of Jet-Propelled Projectiles

Upper: A type of rocket designed for postal service tested in 1935 on the coast of Belgium. Here the rocket is about to leave on its journey. Center: The use of rockets to provide the motive power for an automobile was demonstrated successfully in 1928 by Fritz von Opel, German inventor. The car looks like a racing auto, but is equipped with miniature airplane wings which extend from the side. In tests the car reached a speed of about 150 miles an hour. Inset: The rear end of the car, showing the tubes from which the rockets are discharged. Lower: Dr. Robert H. Goddard, inventor of rocket intended to reach the moon, with one of his rockets.

Differences In All Axis Tanks Taught

FORT KNOX, Ky., March 20 (AP)—The distinctive thing about Japanese tanks is that they look like friendly tanks.

Their contours seem to be copied from the tanks of all nations. Thus the Japanese may open fire in the seconds we lose in identifying them.

German tanks are angular. Allied tanks use more curves. A Japanese, at first glance, might look like either type.

The armored force school here has developed a new method of teaching men the differences. A miniature stage where officers and men see the tanks of all nations as they would look across hundreds of yards.

There is a Russian tank, of which only one has appeared so far as is known, on any front. That was in Finland where it was photographed. From the photos the miniature experts here figured out the dimensions and reproduced the tank in a model.

The stage has fields, buildings, trees, roads, rolling terrain and rocky gorges. A few feet away is equivalent to a half mile from life-size tanks in the same setting.

The miniature tanks roll over the terrain like toy trains, directed by an operator concealed behind the set. Alongside this stage is a large chart, which at the proper moment displays a page to inform the officer onlookers the thickness of armor: gun power, manpower and other qualities of the tank they have been studying.

They can figure for themselves what damage each enemy tank might have done to them while they were trying to identify it.

From this theater they can go to a panorama, where they stand on a gallery surrounding a tank battle terrain almost as large as the World Fair city of the future.

This is the Haskard map. It reproduces Salisbury Plain, England, and is so large it was flown from England in two sections. Realistic, moving tank battles are fought on this map, even to smoke from hit tanks.

In this panorama, the spectators become players. They can direct tank maneuvers. They can learn how to win or lose tank games of surprise, numbers and superior position.

From miniatures and play tanks on the panorama, the officers transfer in a few minutes to real tanks, driving over miles of Kentucky hills and woods, putting their lessons into practice.

Nazis Regimenting Even Books

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Nazi-Europe the old saying, "Tell me what you read and I shall tell you what you are," proves anew its correctness. For the Nazis are attempting to regiment mental food as tightly as milk, meat, or bread. By means of censorship, supervision of the printing plants, and, above all, by granting or refusing the delivery of paper, the Germans are in a position to determine what kind of literature may or may not be published. As in the case of food, they can regulate the supply.

Yet, while they are able to limit and direct production, they are unable to regulate consumption of that cast supply of wisdom, clear-thinking, pleasure and solace stored in books of pre-invasion days.

Timely Passages

Advices from Occupied Europe confirm that poets and writers of the second half of the nineteenth century are experiencing a real renaissance. Since that period saw the rise of the nationalist movements in Europe, much in those writings sounds particularly appropriate today. It easily can be imagined, for instance, with what fervor Norwegians will recite Björnstjerne Björnson's "National Anthem" in which the line occurs: "In darkest hour was blue-eyed freedom born."

Björnson is not the only writer who has gained an unexpected timeliness. Countless passages in the works of Henrik Ibsen and Jonas Lie read as if they were addressed to Norwegians suffering under the Nazi yoke.

To Dutch and Belgian readers, Charles de Coster's "Ulenspiegel," famous novel describing the Netherlands' fight against Spanish overlords, is a source of encouragement and consolation. Polish and Czech literature are also rich in patriotic tales glorifying the unbreakable spirit of their nations.

Until now the Nazis have refrained from seizing privately owned books, but they have clamped down heavily on the book trade and public libraries. In Norway, all books by Polish authors have been barred from circulation; so were books on psychoanalysis, and works by several modern Norwegian authors who have been conspicuous for their anti-Nazi feelings.

Imports of books from Britain, Russia, or the United States are forbidden as a matter of course. Occasionally, though, a few volumes are smuggled into the occupied countries. Import restrictions apply also on books published in neutral countries.

Finns Better Off

The Finns, as allies of Germany, are theoretically better off than the slave nations. They could import Swedish books, and that would mean Swedish translations from modern American or British authors, too, if only they had the necessary exchange. The Swedish newspaper Sydsvenska Dagbladet reported recently that in the largest book store in Helsingfors, Capital of Finland, almost all English books were sold out, but that, on the other hand, nobody seemed to care for the large array of topical war books and diaries by Finnish and Axis authors.

In Denmark, which, owing to its nonresistance in 1940, enjoys a few privileges, American, British, and Russian authors may be published in Danish translations if the originals date from before the First World War. The Danish Foreign Minister must be informed beforehand, however. A publishing firm wishing to edit such literature also must inform the Foreign Minister about the number and nature of the German, Italian, and Japanese books that are "desired" to be published.

In its fear of the printed word, Italy has gone farther in antibook measures than Germany. By the end of last year, a decree was being prepared according to which books, pamphlets, posters, and treatises dealing with propaganda or concerning in any way international relations, military defense, the conduct and aims of the war and its history and developments cannot be published without special authorization "for the duration of the state of war and for six months after the cessation of hostilities."

The Nazis are less concerned about six months after "cessation of hostilities" than about the present. While they are in power they protect their people against any obnoxious outside influence. They refuse entry into the Third Reich even to the products of pro-Nazi French journalists. The only French periodicals exempted from the general import prohibition are reports and year books of the French customs authorities. Demand for these publications hardly can be expected to be great.

Familiar 'Repeats' Want Nazi Papers

By the Overseas News Agency

London

Various Dutch Nazi newspapers are complaining at the large numbers of subscription blanks that come in signed Churchill, Roosevelt, Wilhelmina, the Netherlands Government here reports.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Babson Urges Giving Farmer Needed Relief

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Backed by the drive for victory gardens and as Spring draws closer my thoughts and those of countless others turn naturally to the production of food. England has been successful in increasing her productive acreage. What she can do, we can do here. Hence, I advise all who can to have a small subsistence garden this year. Place your seed orders now, but don't overbuy.

I have no concern over the amateur gardener. He will do a good job on his little home tract. In the course of the Summer he will raise a good many wholesome vegetables to supplement his rationed foodstuffs. Thus, in writing today, I am more fearful over the plight of the man who makes his livelihood from farming.

Whether we like it or not, we are all intimately wrapped up with the farmers. I have at times taken exception to their demands and have not much use for the farm blocs. Yet, I recognize that they have many real troubles. The demand for food stuffs continues while some 2,000,000 farm workers have left to go into industry and the armed services. This alone is a major problem.

Foodstuffs and Inflation

Unquestionably farmers are in agreement with wage workers and others and do not want excessive inflation. This is being controlled now to some extent but is still advancing too rapidly.

Farmers want the haggling over the parity question by the administration stopped and consideration given to the increase in farm operating expenses. While being asked to produce more foodstuffs farmers are up against one bureau trying to increase food production, another drafting farm labor and a third stopping production of farm tools.

A good deal can be said in sympathy for the current position of the farmers. Most of them who are workers are not looking for subsidies. What they want is a reasonable price for their products and a small margin after expenses are deducted.

The average farmer has not been able to build up much of a financial backlog and hasn't any money to lose. But many of them would be able to weather the next depression if they could make a profit now. Farmers as a rule are careful spenders for tools, buildings and other equipment. What they might obtain now would relieve future capital expenditures at a time when cash may be tight.

Farmers are the real rugged individualists. They are against too much tinkering with the institution of property. They do not want the noose of government to so tighten that it may lead to dictatorship and socialism. They are proud of their independence and proud of their ownership of land. In common with many others, they still regard it as the only real property. But they simply cannot understand many of the rules and regulations from Washington that restrict their purchase of new equipment and new parts for old equipment.

Livestock farmers in particular are having great trouble in moving their products. This is not only true in connecton with their own truck transportation which is rapidly wearing out, but also in connection with rail transportation. Railroad personnel is, of course, decreasing by reason of men going into the armed services and in connection with their employment in war industries. Coupled with the need for hauling great quantities of war goods the railroads cannot be blamed. Adequate farm power and transportation are vital to the operation of any farm and our Washington representatives should provide it.

Farm Requirements

The United States has some 10,000,000 farmers and millions of productive acreage and grazing lands. By any comparison, agriculture is a big business. As such it involves certain obligations. Yet, many farmers are so constituted that they chafe under red tape restrictions and regimentation. Certainly, industrial management too has its labor, material, transportation and many other problems. But both groups have buckled down under the load and done an unprecedented job of production since Pearl Harbor.

Farmers resent ceilings on any kind of farm crops, particularly without adequate floors. But under our present managed economy, rightly or wrongly, the old rule of supply and demand is out for the duration.

The farmer cannot understand this and needs some definite encouragement. Certainly, if the rest of us, in view of lend lease requirements and rationing, are going to eat, the farmer ought to be at least provided with the tools of his trade. He needs a little hog wire, a few tires, gasoline and repair parts but above everything else he needs help in terms of manpower.

The reclassification of draftees up to age 45 may go a long way toward solving the farm labor problem. It is a welcome move on the part of the Manpower Commission.

District Manager

By a Staff Photographer

V. F. Connelly

Appointed District Manager of the New England territory of The Best Foods, Inc. Mr. Connelly started his business career with the Richard Hellmann Company in 1922. After serving a time in the Maritime Service, he again joined the Hellmann organization and served for some time in the South. When this company was purchased by General Foods, Mr. Connelly was transferred to New England. In 1932, after Best Foods and Hellmann's merged, he was placed in charge of the New Haven territory, and in 1939 became Assistant New England District Manager.

Douglas Aircraft Earnings Decline

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—In the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1942, Douglas Aircraft Co. has reported sales increased 177 per cent over the previous year, but profits dropped 39.7 per cent.

"Company policy of accepting, under war conditions, an increasing production of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, with their rigid, self-limiting margins of profit, and marked increases in the tax load, accounted for the decline in earnings," said President Donald W. Douglas.

Net earnings were $11,054,620, against $18,176,691 the year before.

Match Firm Receives Turkish Note Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—As a result of lengthy negotiations which it has now concluded with the Turkish Government, International Match Realization Company, Ltd., of Hamilton, Bermuda, has received $2,160,984 in settlement of the Notes of the Turkish Government which matured July 1, 1938, through Dec. 31, 1942, the company announced.

The Realization Company expressed its appreciation to United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt and the State Department for their unremitting efforts in bringing about this settlement. These dollar funds are now held in the United States in a blocked account and cannot be freed for distribution without an appropriate license from the United States Treasury Department.

If and when such license can be obtained, a dividend in the approximate amount of $12 a share may be expected on the Voting Trust Certificates.

Canadian Deposits Increase

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Dominion Government deposits increased $4,558,000 to $17,213,000 during the week ended March 17, the Bank of Canada reported in its weekly statement. Chartered bank deposits increased $628,000 to $247,146,000 and notes in circulation increased $5,147,000 to $707,899,000.

Fuel for Higher Prices Seen In Wage, Farm Bloc Demands

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

There are two groups today which have definitely proclaimed as their goals objectives which run counter to the interests of American citizens as a whole. One of these groups wants increased prices for its products or what amounts to the same thing, wants to raise the level at which farm price ceilings may be imposed. The other wants to raise wages substantially and without regard to the Little Steel Formula which allows for a 15 per cent wage rise above the Jan. 1, 1941, levels. In either case, these objectives or demands if not sharply modified or denied, threaten to blow the roof off the shaky price structure so laboriously and to date not so effectively bolstered by the OPA.

Can there be any doubt that the inflation spiral will receive an impetus which may truly be called calamitous if no more effective action than hitherto be taken with regard to the wage demands which now assume disheartening proportions? If the great consuming public, and more especially that portion of it which has enjoyed little or no wage or salary rises, is to be accorded just treatment, Congress and the agencies of the government will have to implement the President's exhortation of a year ago that everyone should forego wage increases for the duration.

The Wage-Price Tie

American opinion as a whole has been convinced that to prevent price inflation—which is a most inequitable form of capital expropriation—wage rises should be barred or kept to a minimum, except to remedy inequalities. The public has been made aware that price control and wage control are indissolubly linked, that the first is not possible without the second. The executive order of October, 1942, recognized this relationship.

Wage increases can only be made with the sanction of the War Labor Board. Nevertheless, since the price stabilization summons of the President, there have been so many wage increases that the impression has spread that the wage mandate is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

It is futile now to deplore the lost opportunity of clamping down the lid, when the war started, on every component in the price fabric. It may not have been politically possible. There would have been plenty of people who would shout that such a course would simply freeze the flagrant inequalities then obtaining. However, it is becoming apparent that the piecemeal approach to the solution of a stable, wartime price structure is as productive of inequities as the immediate congealing of the whole structure, if not more so.

Asking for Exemption

That wage demands are the precursers of higher prices, and therefore a lower standard of living for all who do not get increases, never seems to get due consideration. There is a steadily declining supply of goods to be bought with this increased supply of money. Since workers as a whole cannot buy more products, they either bid up the price to get what they want, or store up purchasing power for a later period. As Professor Sumner Slichter of Harvard says: "Anyone who now asks for an increase is asking exemption for himself from the decline in the standard of living which the whole nation must experience. He is asking a special privilege . . . and the rest of the nation has to take it on the chin a little harder so his standard can be preserved."

The thesis in this article is not to prove that the coal miners do not deserve more pay or that the railroad unions do not have a good case for a 30 per cent wage increase. Those are judgments which properly belong to the tribunals now considering the respective controversies. Rather it should be driven home that the whole American people are now in the war. Wage rises for some affect all the rest. Unless certain sections of the labor front have all along suffered injustice, and are now to be treated preferentially due to rising living costs, there is no point to wage increases. If all were given pay advances, no one would benefit.

Breaching the Price Dike

Therefore it must be the hope of the farm and labor spokesmen that the breaking down of price stabilization policies, inevitably ensuing, will not hurt their groups. It must be obvious that this is sheer nonsense. If the farm bloc throws the present parity formula out the window and labor is able to discard the Little Steel wage standard, then the breach in the price dike is materially widened. If the OPA and Economic Stabilizer James Byrnes can immobilize all "hot" money burning the pockets of higher - than - formerly - paid workers, they will accomplish what now looks improbable.

The fact that the National War Labor Board has of late been displaying an attitude more in line with the price stabilization measure, and hence displeasing to labor, has led to observations that the board might be rendered impotent, and disintegrate as did the National Defense Mediation Board. The recent Boeing wage award, which labor representatives opposed sharply, is a straw in the wind. The soft coal miners $2-a-day wage rise demand could precipitate a crisis which the board may be unable to resolve.

Of course a face-saving solution could be brought about by allowing the miners to be paid from the time when they enter the mouth of the mine, rather than as at present, when they arrive at the face of the coal seam to be worked, but the inflationary results would be the same. Or the miners may not walk out but agree to mediation, under some offer by John L. Lewis to make the eventual agreement retroactive to April 1. Then, too, the WLB may be shaken by the results of a meeting to be held today between labor leaders and President Roosevelt, in which they are scheduled to demand a relaxing of Federal wage controls.

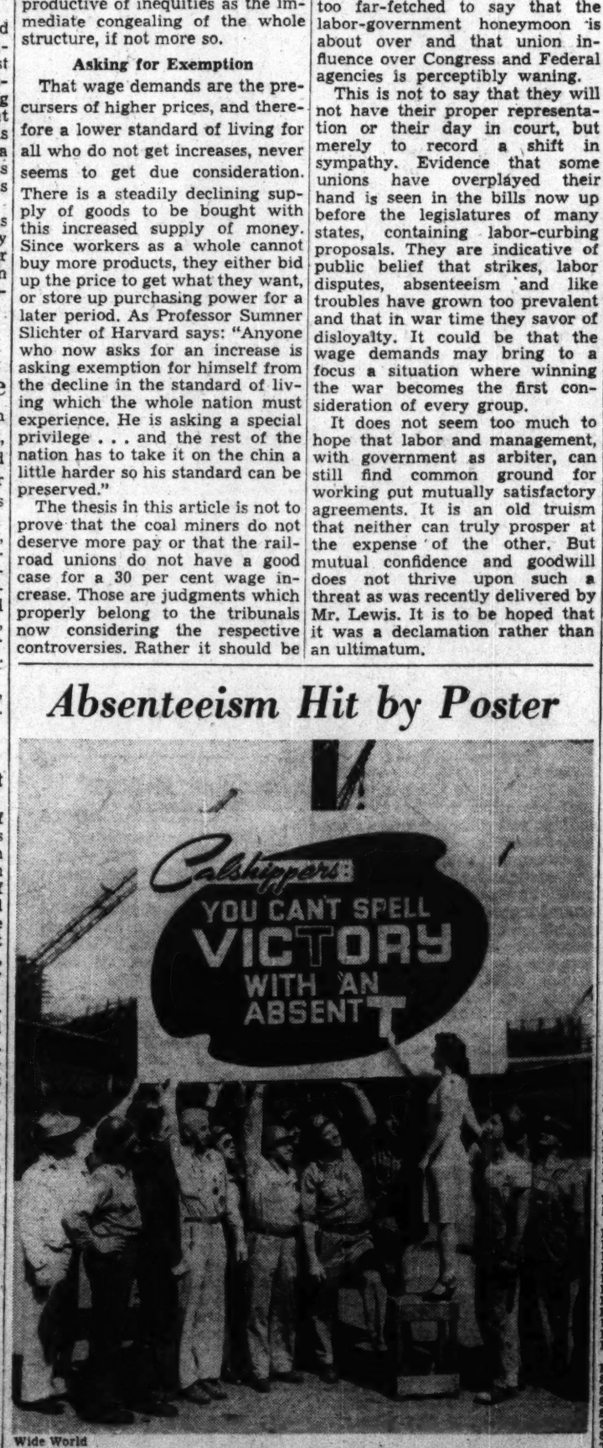
Extent of Union Influence

Even if the farm and labor demands win over Administration reluctance, there are signs that public opinion is steadily growing more hostile to claims for special privilege or to the demands of pressure groups. It might not be too far-fetched to say that the labor-government honeymoon is about over and that union influence over Congress and Federal agencies is perceptibly waning.

This is not to say that they will not have their proper representation or their day in court, but merely to record a shift in sympathy. Evidence that some unions have overplayed their hand is seen in the bills now up before the legislatures of many states, containing labor-curbing proposals. They are indicative of public belief that strikes, labor disputes, absenteeism and like troubles have grown too prevalent and that in war time they savor of disloyalty. It could be that the wage demands may bring to a focus a situation where winning the war becomes the first consideration of every group.

It does not seem too much to hope that labor and management, with government as arbiter, can still find common ground for working out mutually satisfactory agreements. It is an old truism that neither can truly prosper at the expense of the other. But mutual confidence and goodwill does not thrive upon such a threat as was recently delivered by Mr. Lewis. It is to be hoped that it was a declamation rather than an ultimatum.

Absenteeism Hit by Poster



Wide World

Woman employee of the Calship yards in Los Angeles posing with co-workers beside a morale building poster that hangs in full view of most of the employees.

A. T. & T. Plans Huge Postwar Construction

NEW YORK (AP)—Two American Telephone & Telegraph Co. executives forecast the Bell Telephone System would require between $1,000,000,000 and $1,500,000,000 to finance a large-scale postwar construction program.

The prediction came from Charles P. Cooper and Mark R. Sullivan, financial and operating vice-presidents, respectively, of A. T. & T. Their statements were made in Long Lines, Bell Telephone magazine, just released.

Mr. Cooper said he thought several hundred million dollars might be needed in each of the first few postwar years following the time materials became available. Mr. Sullivan pointed out there were numerous speculative developments such as television transmission over coaxial cable and transatlantic telephone transmission by submarine cable, which were not included in the $1,500,000,000 estimate.

Among items included in the estimates were:

Equipment to build "held" orders which cannot be met because of lack of facilities; a means of relieving present seriously overloaded conditions of telephone plants; reconstructions and relocation of many telephone lines because of highway and other postwar construction programs; resumption of the program of converting telephones to dial service; replacement of older types of telephone instruments.

Also extension of dialing of toll calls; further repacement of open-wire toll lines by cables; extension of overseas telephone service to additional points; wider establishment of time and weather announcement services, and extension of radio-telephone service to motor vehicles and boats of inland waterways.

Mr. Sullivan said such a program would mean the building of one-third as much plant in a few years as the Bell System has built in 65 years of growth.

Mr. Cooper emphasized that the system would need earnings adequate to attract new equity capital. He added Bell System companies had been able to obtain limited bond money at cheap rates, but that it would be a mistake to suppose they could continue to obtain very many larger amounts at the same cheap rates.

Roads Haul Huge Tonnage of Food During Year 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—The railroads in 1942 hauled a ton of food for every person in the U. S., F. E. Williamson, President of the New York Central System, said after a meeting of the Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference.

"To keep the American armed forces the best fed men in the world, to feed our civilian population and to aid our lend-lease allies," Mr. Williamson's statement said, "the railroads last year transported more than one ton of food for every man, woman and child in the U. S."

The railroad chief's report showed that shipments included 115,000,000 tons of foodstuffs while animals and by-products totaled 21,000,000 tons. Because of the greater shipment of dehydrated foods, he said these totals did not fully reflect the tremendous amount of food moved.

Shipments of canned goods expanded to 9,500,000 tons, and the trend still was upward, the report said.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of R'c'rd
Accumulated				
Amer Woolen Co pf	$2	..	4-15	4- 1
Increased				
Boatmen's Natl Bank (St. Louis)	30c	..	4- 1	3-20
Extra				
American Natl Bk & Tr Co (Mobile, Ala.)	25c	..	4- 1	3-25
United Income Fund	10c	..	3-31	3-15
Plomb Tool Co	15c	..	4-15	3-26
St Lawrence P M	50c	..	5- 1	3-31
Irregular				
Chic & So Air L	12½c	..	4- 1	3-15
Hendey Mch B	25c	..	3-26	3-15
Lord & Taylor	$2	..	4- 1	3-17
Participating				
Phila Transp Co pt pf	50c	..	4-22	4- 1
Do pt pf	50c	..	10-22	10- 1
Reduced				
Aero Supl Mfg Co "B"	10c	..	4- 1	3-26
Seven-up Bot Co (StL)	15c	Q	4- 1	3-20
Union T Drill	75c	..	3-30	3-25
Regular				
Allied Lab. Inc	25c	..	4- 1	3-15
Amer Cas Co (Reading)	15c	Q	4- 1	3-23
Amer Disc Co of Ga	15c	Q	4- 1	3-20
Amer Natl Bk & Tr (Mobile, Ala)	50c	Q	4- 1	3-25
Bausch & Lomb Opt	25c	..	4- 1	3-23
Do pf	$1.50	Q	4- 1	3-23
Blue Ribbon Corp pf	62½c	Q	4- 1	3-31
Birdsboro Stl & Fdry	25c	..	4-24	4-14
Boston Edison	50c	Q	5- 1	4-10
Ca Life Assur	$5	Q	4- 1	3-31
Clinton Tr (N. Y.)	25c	Q	4- 1	3-19
Common'th Tr (Pitt.)	$1	Q	4- 1	3-15
Corn Ex N Bk & Tr	50c	Q	4- 1	3-19
Det Stl Prod	25c	..	4-10	3-31
Dixon (Jos.) Crue	$1	..	3-31	3-19
Fafnir Bearing	$1	Q	3-31	3-19
Fed Electric Co. A	25c	Q	4-15	4- 5
First N Bk (J. City)	$1	Q	3-31	3-24
Do	$1	Q	6-30	6-23
Fishman (M. H.) pf	$1.25	Q	4-15	3-31
Gen Foods Corp.	$4.50 pf $1.12½	Q	5- 1	4-10
Goodall Worsted	50c	..	4- 1	3-23
Hart & Cooley Co	$1	Q	4- 1	3-15
Hendey Mch A	50c	Q	3-26	3-15
Interstate Tel pf	$1.50	Q	4- 1	3-15
Island Ck Coal	50c	..	4- 1	3-26
Do pf	$1.50	Q	4- 1	3-26
Kellogg Company	25c	..	4- 1	3-20
Kellogg S & Supl	15c	..	4-30	4- 6
Do pf	$1.25	Q	4-30	4- 6
Lehman Corp	25c	Q	5- 1	3-26
Lord & Taylor, 2d pf	$2	Q	5- 1	4-17
Mahoning Coal R R	$5	..	4- 1	3-26
McColl-Front Oil pf	$1.50	Q	4-15	3-31
Muskegon M Spec A	50c	Q	4- 1	3-15
Natl Fire Insur (Hart)	50c	Q	4- 1	3-17
Northern Trust (Chic)	$4.50	Q	4- 1	3-16
Pa Co for Ins on L&GA	40c	Q	4- 1	3-18
Phila Co	10c	..	4-26	4- 1
Do pf	$1.50	S	5- 1	4- 1
Plomb Tool Co	15c	Q	4-15	3-26
Do pf	$1.50	Q	5- 1	4- 1
Pond Creek Pocah Co	50c	..	4- 1	3-26
St Jo R L H&P 5 pf	$1.25	Q	4- 1	3-15
St Lawrence P M	25c	Q	5- 1	3-31
Stand Paper Mfg 6 pf	75c	Q	4- 1	3-20
Std Who & Phos Acid	60c	Q	6-15	6- 5
State St Trust (Boston)	$2	Q	4- 1	3-25
Stokely Br 5 cu yr pf	25c	Q	4- 1	3-23
Titusville (Pa) Tr Co	$2.50	Q	3-30	3- 9
Underwriters Tr (NY)	$1	..	4- 1	3-26
United Ins Fund capital	8c	..	3-31	3-15
U S Trust (Newark)	25c	Q	4- 1	3-25
Young (JS) & Co	$1.50	Q	4- 1	3-19
Do pf	$1.75	Q	5- 1	3-19

C. & O. Officers Are Elected

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. announces the election of (left) A. T. Lowmaster as executive vice-president of the company. Mr. Lowmaster has been vice-president and general manager since 1936. (Center) Charles J. Geyer, succeeds to the post of general manager after a 35-year career in railroading exclusively devoted to the C. & O. (Right) Frank D. Beale, elected vice-president in charge of operations of the Nickel Plate Road, a C. & O. subsidiary. Mr. Beale was assistant general superintendent of C. & O.'s western division until he arrived in Cleveland in 1940 to administer the dual post of assistant vice-president and assistant to the president of the C. & O., Nickel Plate, and Pere Marquette.

'Forgiveness' Of '42 Taxes Hit in Report

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee, in a majority report outlining the Administration's new tax collection plan, today sharply criticized the counted proposal for skipping 1942 levies as "like robbing Peter to pay a bonus to Paul."

"To forgive any taxpayer one year's taxes means that the debt which he has already incurred and owes to the Government must be borne by some other taxpayer, who may in some instances be less able to pay than the taxpayer whose debt is forgiven," the report said.

Issued over the signature of Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, it offered a preview of the bitter fight anticipated next week between Administration supporters and backers of the Ruml plan over just how taxes shall be collected and whether the 1942 taxes will be dropped in order to get the nation's taxpayers on a pay-as-you-earn basis.

A minority report, wrapping up the views of several Republican members of the committee who have endorsed the Ruml proposal for turning the hands of the tax clock ahead a year, is expected to be filed tomorrow.

"We are now faced with the most frightful war in the history of the world," declared the majority report under a section entitled "should $10,000,000,000 of taxes be forgiven?"

"This is no time for experiment. We must make every effort to raise all the revenue the economy of this country can reasonably bear by true and tried methods. Every effort should be made to encourage taxpayers to pay as much tax on their current income as they desire.

"But those who do not desire to make such advance payments should not be forced to do so. In a great many instances, the payments of more than one year's taxes in the same year will constitute a severe hardship."

Under the majority committee plan, a taxpayer could get on a pay-as-you-earn basis if he elects to "double up" by paying off two years' taxes in one year. It provides a discount of 6 per cent for taxes paid against 1943 income before June 15, after a person had paid 1942 tax liabilities in full.

The plan advanced by Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the federal reserve bank in New York and supported in modified plan by a sizable group of Republicans in the House, would cancel 1942 tax obligations altogether.

Houser Resigns As SEC Director

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced the resignation of John W. Houser of Long Beach, Calif., as director of the Public Utilities Division, and the appointment of Milton H. Cohen of Milwaukee, Wis., assistant director, to succeed him.

At the same time, the Commission announced the apopintment of Donald C. Cook of Excanaba, Mich., to succeed Mr. Cohen.

The SEC said Mr. Houser, who has been with the Commission since 1938, will assume an administrative position with the Board of Economic Warfare in North Africa.

Synthetic Tires Approved For Commercial Airlines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The Civil Aeronautics Administration has approved, for the first time, the use of tires made with synthetic rubber on commercial airline planes, it was announced here by J. S. Pedler, manager of the aeronautic division of the B. F. Goodrich Company.

The approval by the agency charged with safeguarding the country's aviation safety by supervision of all airlines' operations and equipment, Mr. Pedler explained, was based on results of extensive tests of this kind of synthetic tires made by the B. F. Goodrich Company, plus the performance of other types of synthetic tires which it has produced and which are now in actual service.

Wholesale Prices Advance 0.3 P. C. To New High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Further sharp advances in the prices for farm products, principally fruits and vegetables, livestock and poultry, raised the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of prices in primary markets another 0.3 per cent to a new high for the week ended March 13. At 103.2 per cent of the 1926 average the all-commodity index shows a rise of more than 1 per cent in the past four weeks.

Average market prices of farm products rose 1.2 per cent during the week to the highest level since late in 1920, while foods were 0.6 per cent higher in primary markets.

Price changes in industrial commodity ma rkets were confined to a few items which are not under control or for which the ceiling has recently been raised.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Mar. 13 1943	Mar. 6 1943	P.C. Changes To Mar. 13 '43 from Mar. 6	Mar. 14 1942
All commod'ties	*103.2	*102.9	+0.3	+ 6.3
Farm products	123.5	122.0	+1.2	+20.7
Foods	107.0	106.4	+0.6	+11.7
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 1.7
Textile products	96.8	96.8		+ 0.9
Fuel & light mtls	80.7	80.9	—0.2	+ 3.2
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 0.2
Bldg materials	110.4	110.1	+0.3	+ 0.2
Chem & allied	100.0	99.9	+0.1	+ 3.0
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.1	+0.1	+0.1
Misc commod	91.2	91.0	+0.2	+ 2.0
Raw materials	112.1	111.2	+0.8	+15.1
Semimnfd atcls	92.9	92.9		+ 0.9
Manufact prods	*100.6	*100.6		+ 2.8
Com other than farm products	*98.8	*98.7	+0.1	+3.0
Com other than farm and foods	*96.6	*96.6		+1.5

*Preliminary

Kaiser Says Steel Allocated to Him By Federal Agency

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser asserts the steel which his California company is accused of accepting in too great quantities "was allocated to us by the Maritime Commission."

This was Mr. Kaiser's reply last night to technical charges of priority violations. Failure to accept delivery of the material, he said in a telegram to War Production Board Chief Donald M. Nelson, would have cut production on ships which the commission was urging him to turn out "as rapidly as possible."

"Apparently we have been building ships so rapidly that it is illegal," Mr. Kaiser said in his telegram.

"Do you prefer that we continue to build ships as rapidly as possible or shall we cut down our rate of production to comply with WPB procedure?"

Earlier Mr. Kaiser, in an interview, characterized the charges filed in San Francisco as "merely the latest smear attempts of jealous rivals" and told reporters that Mr. Nelson was "furious" at WPB subordinates who had filed the charges without first informing him.

"I'm not worried," said the shipbuilder. "I've been meeting this kind of opposition from the beginning. You know, a man can't stick his head up out of the crowd without someone taking a crack at it."

He said the priority charges arose from infractions of the production requirements plan, a system of distributing war materials. Mr. Kaiser described the plan as one which "nearly everyone violated because no one understood it and which the WPB has since abolished."

Atlantic Refining Reports Decline in Net for 1942

PHILADELPIA (AP) — The Atlantic Refining Company and subsidiary companies reported a profit of $6,800,002 for 1942 compared with $14,348,306 for 1941. The 1942 figures include a non-operating income item of $3,724,248 from involuntary conversion of fixed assets and a deduction of $2,000,000 as a reserve for wartime and postwar contingencies.

After provisions for dividends on preferred stock, the profit was $2.33 per share on the common stock against $5.61 for 1941.

Crop Acreage Seen 3½ P. C. Larger in '43

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—A Government report that farmers plan to plant more food and livestock feed crops this year today lightened concern over threatened shortages, but failed to indicate any easing of existing and proposed consumer restrictions.

Such was the consensus of sources close to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard as they sized up a survey of the Federal Crop Reporting Board showing that the total prospective acreage of major crops was about 3.5 per cent larger than a year ago when the nation's food output reached a record level.

Reduction Forecast

Many informed observers had forecast a reduction in acreages this year due to manpower, machinery and fertilizers shortages and to reported farmer dissatisfaction with some Government farm price policies.

While the survey indicated general planting increases, prospects still, in some cases, are short of goals set by Mr. Wickard. The goals were designed to reflect total demands upon American agriculture, including this nation's civilian and military needs and limited lend-lease requirements to her allies.

Perhaps the most serious deficit threat is the indicated acreage for peanuts. This crop is a vital source of vegetable oil for shortening, margarine, and other food fats—commodities soon to be rationed. The board said the peanut acreage may be only 78 per cent of the goal.

The indicated acreage of soybeans, another source of food fats, was slightly in excess of the goal.

For the immediate future, the survey which was issued late yesterday offered consumers little hope of easing fresh vegetable shortages. The board said that reports on early vegetables in the southern states, Arizona and California, including about a third of the commercial vegetables grown for the fresh market in the United States, indicate plantings 11 per cent below the acreage harvested last year. Chief reductions were said to be in the early crops of onions, tomaties, peas and cabbage.

The crop board's survey—which Mr. Wickard said contained "gratifying news"—indicated that farmers are planning to plant close to the goals for wheat, soybeans for processing into vegetable oil and protein feed for livestock, grain sorghums for livestock feed, tobacco and hay, and over recommended acreages for flaxseed, rice, oats, and barley.

Outlook for Corn

Prospects for corn and potatoes, while above acreages of a year ago, were a little below the goals, while those for peanuts for vegetable oil, sugar beets, dry beans and peas, and sweet potatoes were considerably short of goals. However, only in the case of sugar beets was the indicated acreage below last year.

The favorable outlook for livestock feed crops gave the Agriculture Department hope that it would be able to carry on a production program for meats, milk and eggs at the present record level for possibly another year at least.

North American Co. Net $1.72 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Co. in its annual report for 1942 reported consolidated net income of $18,530,753, equal after preferred dividends to $1.72 a share on the common stock.

This compared with $19,336,904 or $1.81 a share in 1942. Provision for taxes in 1942 was $33,844,793 against $26,411,370 in the preceding year.

In a letter to stockholders, E. L. Shea, president, said that companies in the North American system were called upon last year to supply twice as much power as in the 12 months preceding the outbreak of war in Europe.

During 1943, he added, the North American system will complete a $150,000,000 expansion program which was initiated two years before Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Shea said further expansion of the utility industry would call for the investment of additional equity capital, and that it was essential for management and government to work out policies by which utility companies would be able to attract the necessary capital in the postwar period.

Food Costs Advance 0.5 P. C. in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cost of all foods advanced 0.5 per cent between mid-January and mid-February, Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins reported.

She attributed the advance to increased buying of fruits and vegetables and short supplies of canned goods.

A decline of 13.5 per cent in the price of eggs was responsible for holding down the over-all increase. The average cost of foods other than eggs increased 1.5 per cent in the month.

Foods under OPA price control on Feb. 16, representing about 90 per cent of the total food budget, declined 1/10 of 1 per cent, but remained 7.4 per cent above May 12 levels.

Foods not under price control advanced 4.4 per cent and are now 33 per cent above May 12.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	8	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
Adams-Millis ¼ag	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Addressograph ¼ag	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	8	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	4⅛	4	4	
Alleghany Corp	32	1½	1⅜	1½	
Alleghany pf xw	27	12¼	11¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Allegh pf $30 ww	39	12⅜	11½	12¼	+ ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	9	27¾	26¼	27¾	+1¼
Alleg Ltd Stl .35g	1	23	23	23	
Allen Indust (¾ae)	1	8½	8½	8½	
Allied Strs (.30g)	11	8⅜	8½	8½	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼ag	6	30⅛	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼ag)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leath	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	75½	75½	75½	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	26½	26½	26½	
Am Airlines (1½pe)	5	59½	58½	58½	— ⅛
Am Bank Note ¼ag	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3) †	30	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ¾
Am Bosch (¼e)	19	7¾	6¾	7¾	+ ⅞
Am Brake Shoe ¼ag	9	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Am Can pf (7) †	70	176	176	176	
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	5	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf B.29e	2	66¾	66½	66¾	+ ¼
Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	20	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¾
Am Chicle (4a)	12	106	106	106	— ¾
Am Colortype .15g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug ¼ag	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am&FP $7pf 7⅛h	3	67½	67	67½	+ ¼
Am Export (1½g)	6	26	25⅞	26	— ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	52	13¾	12⅝	13¼	+ ¼
Am-Hawaii SS ¾ag	5	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Am Ice	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	44½	44	44½	+1½
Am International	2	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	9	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am M&Met (¼g)	1	8	8	8	
Am News 1.80 †	51	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	9	2	2	2	
Am P & L $6 pf	4	27	26½	26¾	+ ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	9	24	23¾	24	
Am Rad&St S .15g	38	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	14	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	190	63½	62½	63½	+ ½
Am Safety Raz ¾ae	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
Am Seating (1e)	2	15	15	15	
Am Ship Bldg 3e †	90	32⅜	32	32	— ⅜
Am Smelt & R (2)	6	40½	40¼	40½	— ⅜
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	40	153¼	153	153	— ½
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	42	42	42	+1
Am Stl Fdrs ¼ag	5	24	23⅞	24	
Am Stores ½g	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	5	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob ¼ag	2	25	25	25	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel (9)	8	139½	139¼	139⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	3	52	51¾	52	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf (6) †	60	137	136¾	137	
Am Type Fdrs ½g †	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Viscose (½gg)	5	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	8	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Am Wool pf (2k)	5	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	6	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½gg	18	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
A P W Paper	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Armour Illinois	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Armour Ill pr pf	2	53	53	53	— ½
Armstrong Ck ¼ag	2	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½gg	10	6½	6¼	6¼	
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	20	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	
Atch T&SF (1½gg)	44	50½	49¼	50¼	— ⅜
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	77	77	77	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	7	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼ag)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	25	25	25	— ⅞
Atl Refining (.75g)	7	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
Atl Refining pf 4	40	107¾	107¼	107¼	
Atls Powd (¾ag)	20	62¾	62	62¾	+ ¼
Aviation Cp (¼ae)	89	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Bald Locc ct (1e)	7	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	29	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	18	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	3	5½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Barker Bros	2	7½	7½	7½	
Barker pf 2¾ †	100	34¾	34½	34½	— ½
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	1	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	28	19⅞	18⅝	19¾	+1
Bell Aircraft (2e)	1	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Bendix Aviat (¾ag)	6	38⅜	38	38	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30g	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	4	11½	11¼	11½	
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Beth Steel (1½gg)	7	63	62⅝	63	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Bloomingdle .20g †	20	11	11	11	
Boeing Airp (1e)	8	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Bon Ami A (4) †	10	95	95	95	+1
Borden Co (.30g)	5	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Bond Stores(1.60)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B ½gg	2	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¼ag	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	39	39	39	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Bklyn-Man Tr	5	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Brunsw-Balke ¼ag	2	16½	16	16½	
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Budd Mfg	6	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	10	97	97	97	—1
Budd Wheel (1e)	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Bullard Co (½gg)	1	22	22	22	
Bulova Watch (2)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Burling Mills .35g	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Bul Mills pf 2¾	1	55½	55½	55½	— ¼
Burl M 2½pf 2¼k	6	55	55⅞	55	— ¼
Burr Add M (.60)	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
Bush Terminal	5	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.15g)	5	7½	7½	7½	
Butte C&Z (¼ae)	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Byers (AM) Co	2	11½	11½	11½	
Byron Jack (¼ag)	1	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	3	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lase	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec ¼ag	3	8	7⅞	8	
Campbell Wy ¼ag	1	17½	17½	17½	
Can Dr G A (.60)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
Can Pacific	23	8	7⅞	8	
Cano C&O (5) †	20	91½	91½	91½	— ½
Carriers&Gen (.20)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	94½	94½	94½	+1
Caterpil Tract (2)	2	46	46	46	+ ⅞
Celanese Corp ½gg	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½)	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	20	85	85	85	
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cent RR N J	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	2	5½	5½	5½	
Cert-teed 6% pf †	60	50¼	50	50¼	— ⅛
Checker Cab	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	10	41⅛	40⅞	41	— ⅛
Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	— ½
Chi & E Ill	11	6¾	6	6¼	
Chi & E Ill A .59g	16	14	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Chi Great West	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½k	4	14½	14½	14½	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	19¼	19	19¼	
Chi Pn T pr pf 2½	10	52	52	52	+ ½
Chi Rk Is & Pac	3	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chi R I 7% pf	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
Childs Co	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾ag	6	71⅞	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅛
City I&F pf 6½s †	10	101	101	101	+ ½
Clark Equip (¾ag)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
Clev E Il pf 4½s †	40	112⅝	112½	112½	— ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½	9	19¼	19	19	
Collins & Aik	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Colt's Patent Fire Arms (1.20)	3	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf	120	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	150	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	— ⅜
Coluan Br B (.30g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Colum G & El	17	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6% pf A	3	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ¾
Col G&E5%pf5 †	20	52½	52½	52½	— ¾
Colum Pict (¼ag)	6	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
Comml Credit (3)	4	32¼	32½	32½	— ⅛
Comml Invest Tr (3)	6	35	35	35	
Comml Solvents .60e	3	12½	12½	12½	
Comw'with & South	30	¾	¾	¾	
Comw & Sou pf	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Comw'with Ed .35g	9	23½	23½	23½	
Conglom-Nakm 1	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	26	18¼	18	18¼	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¼
Consol Film Ind	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Consol Film Ind pf	1	13	13	13	
Consol Oil (¼)	9	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
Consolidation Coal	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Consolidation Oil pf	1	43	43	43	+1

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	1,065,330
1943 volume to date	65,734,769
1942 volume to date	26,846,269

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Consum Pwr 4½ †	50	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
Container Corp ¼ag	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½ag	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
Cont Can (¼ag)	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	43⅞	43½	43¾	+ ¼
Cont Diam Fib ¼ag	6	13	13	13	— ½
Cont Motors (.15g)	18	5¾	5½	5¼	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Corn Prodcts 2.60	8	57½	57¼	57½	
Coty Inc (¼ae)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Crane Co (1e)	17	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½ae	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
Crown Cel pf 5 †	70	69	69	69	+1½
Crucible Steel (2e)	4	34½	34	34½	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	78¼	77½	78¼	+ ⅝
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Cuban-Am S pf 7 †	20	105	105	105	
C-A S cv pf 5½ †	1	92½	92½	92½	—1⅛
Curtis Publishing	9	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	20	61½	61	61½	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	12	8½	8½	8½	
Curtiss-Wr A ⅓ag	1	24	24	24	
Cutler-Hammer ¼ag	6	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ¼
Davison Chem .60e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Deere & Co 1.35e	12	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	2	32	32	32	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	4	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	14	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
Devoe&Ray A †	470	25½	24½	25½	+ ¾
Diamond M (⅝a)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Dist Co-S (k2.22)	1	2 ⅞	2 ⅞	2 ⅞	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	10	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	3	26	25¾	26	
Dome Mines h.80g	3	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	1	63	63	63	+ ½
Dow Chem (3)	4	133	133	133	
Dresser Mfg (1½ae)	3	24¾	24½	24¾	— ⅛
Dunhill Internat	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	3	141½	141½	141½	
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
Duq Light 1pf 5 †	20	119½	119¼	119¼	+ ¾
Eastern Air Lines	3	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	6	152½	151⅞	152½	+ ½
El Auto-Lite ⅔g	4	34¾	34¼	34¾	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	15	12¾	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
El Powr & Lt	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	41	40	40	M'r 19
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	42	42	42	— ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	2	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Eng Pub Service	8	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Eng PS2$6 pf 6 †	30	79	78	78	+ ½
Equit Office Bldg	1	11	11	11	
Erie Railroad (1e)	19	11¾	11	12⅛	+ ⅝
Erie Railroad ct 1e	126	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅝
Erie Rail pf A (5)	3	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+ ½
Eureka V Cl ⅓ag	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	27	27¾	26⅞	27¾	+1⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	5	40⅛	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	6	23½	23½	23½	
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	20	95½	95½	95½	—2½
Fed Mot Tr .10g	3	5	5	5	
Fed D Strs .45e	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅔ag	3	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Flintkote (¼ag)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Follans Stl pf †	40	38	38	38	—1
Food Mach .35g	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
Francisco Sugar	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Gabriel Co .10g	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord C pf 2¾	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
Gen Am Inv (.40g)	3	9	9	9	
Gen Baking .30g	8	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	13	7	6¾	6⅞	
Gen Cable A	4	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
Gen Cab pf 134k †	100	65½	65	65	+1½
Gen Elec (1.40)	21	35	34⅝	35	
Gen Foods (1.40g)	4	37¾	37½	37¾	
Gen G&E A	41	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	20	105½	105½	105½	+1½
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	10	131	131	131	— ⅜
Gen Motors ½gg	22	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128	128	128	
Gen Out Adv .20e	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
Gen Pub Service	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ag	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Refract (.30g)	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Shoe (¼ag)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 1½sk †	50	71½	71¼	71¼	—1
Gen Tire&Rub ½ag	9	19	18½	18½	— ½
Gillette S R .45e	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
Gimbel Bros	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Glidden Co (.30g)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	17	1	1	1	
Gobel Brew (.20)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Goodrich(BF) ¼ag	7	33¾	32¾	33	
Goodyear T&R ½ag	11	32¾	32½	32¾	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
Graham-Paige Mot	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	2	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	37	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	40	141	141	141	— ½
GreenB&W 5	10	60	60	60	
Green (H L) 2a	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Greyhound Corp (1)	15	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1½ae	9	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
Guaman Sugar	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	28	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½sk	3	34¼	34	34	
Hall Printing (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	1	104½	104½	104½	
Harb-Walker ¾ag	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	2½	2½	2½	
Hazel-Atl Gl (5) †	1	100	100	100	
Heime GW 2¼ag	2	66	65	66	+1½
Hercules Powd ½ag	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
Hollander A (½ag)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Homestake Min	10	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B ¼ag	1	11½	11½	11½	
Houston Oil	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Hudson B M&S h2	3	26¾	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Hupp Motor	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	31	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
Ill Central pf	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Indian Refin	2	11½	11½	11½	
Inger-Rand 1½ag	4	96½	96½	96½	
Inland Steel (1g)	1	71	71	71	— ¼
Interchem Cp 1.60	6	29⅜	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
Interch Cp pf 6 †	60	112	111¾	112	+ ⅛
Interconn Rubber 1e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Interlake Iron ½ae	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Int Harvester (2)	3	63¾	63½	63½	—1
Int Harv pf (7) †	30	168	168	168	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Mer Marine	15	12¼	11⅝	12¼	
Int Min & Ch ½ae	26	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	+1
Int Mining	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	12	33½	33⅛	33⅜	
Int Paper	20	11½	11⅜	11½	
Int Paper pf (5)	4	57¾	57	57½	— ⅜
Int RCA pf 3½sk †	20	52	52	52	
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	32½	32	32	— ⅛
Int Silver (¾ag)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Int Tel & Tel	9	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Inter Rap Strs ½ag	2	11¾	11½	11¾	
Jewel Tea (1.60)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Jones & L Stl (1g)	9	22⅛	21⅞	22	
Kan City South	8	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H Wh A 1½	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½ag	19	32¼	32	32¼	— ⅛
Kimberly-Clark (1)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS) ¼ag	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Kress (S H) 1.60	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Kroger Groc (2)	9	26¼	26	26	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Laclede Gas	†100	12¼	12	12¼	
Laclede Gas pf	† 40	42¼	42	42¼	— ½
Lambert Co (1½g)	2	22⅛	22	22	
Lee Rub&T (¾ag)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 2½g	2	23	22⅞	23	
Lehigh P C pf 4 †	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	
Lehigh V Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Leh Val RR	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Lehman Corp (1)	4	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Lib-O-F Glass ¼ag	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
Libby McN&L .45e	32	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Liggett&My B (3)	2	66	65¼	65½	—1½
Liggett&M pf 7 †	160	176	176	176	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
Lima Loco ½ag	14	15¾	14½	15¼	+ ⅛
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
Lockheed Airc ½ag	32	22¾	22⅛	22½	+ ½
Loew's Inc (2)	2	49¾	49½	49¾	
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	8½	8½	8½	
Lone Star Cem (3)	5	45½	45¾	45½	+ ½
Loose-W Biscuit 1	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Lorillard (P) ¼ag	1	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Louisv & Nash 2g	3	70¾	70¾	70¾	
Lou G & E A 1½g	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks (3e)	9	33½	32⅞	33½	+ ⅛
Macy (RH) Co (2)	2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
Magma Copper ½ag	8	42½	42¼	42½	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Maracaibo Oil Exp	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Marine Mid (.08g)	20	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Mark St Ry pr pf †	50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
MathAlk pf (7) †	10	168	168	168	
McCrory Strs (1)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
McGraw-Hill .15g	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
McIntyre P h2.22a	2	45⅞	45½	45½	— ⅛

Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers Students

A Saturday Page

The Soviet Government Sends 15 Students to Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Columbia University, it is said, was taken by complete surprise last fall when the Soviet Consulate in New York requested registration for fifteen Russian good-will students. It is not difficult to understand why there had been no advance announcement of their coming. For the odyssey of these six young men and nine women was brought to its conclusion only after a considerable period of playing hide-and-seek with submarines.

Since war conditions made it impossible for all fifteen of the students to travel to this country en masse, the men and women had to come separately. The men came via the Pacific route, from Vladivostock to San Francisco, and on to New York by train. The women crossed the Atlantic from Murmansk to Boston, and then to New York on a coastwise steamer. As a rule, they do not encourage questions about their voyage, but when one of the girls, Taisia Izotova, was asked whether she had enjoyed it, she replied, "Well, we had a nice trip from Boston to New York."

Seem Quite at Home

In outward appearance, our friends are indistinguishable from other students on the campus. The men are robust and alert looking. The women are dressed just like any other girls at American colleges. This is probably because the girls wasted no time in becoming acquainted with American department stores. The rapidity with which they have acquired a working knowledge of American manners and customs does credit to their intelligence and adaptability.

I was greatly amused, when, on one occasion, someone asked one of the Russian men, Semen Goniansky, if he had ever heard of Theodore Roosevelt. The questioner was left speechless when the answer was not only affirmative, but included the names of Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President, and Elihu Root, Roosevelt's Secretary of State. The young man could have continued, but his examiner had heard enough!

Before they began their studies in this country, all of the students had been taking advanced courses for several years at the Institute of Moscow. Before that, each of them had completed the normal ten-year high school course required in Russia. It was for their creditable work at both of these schools that they were selected for study in America. They range in age from 21 to 32. Most of them were majoring in pedagogy, but there are two engineers and a lawyer in the group. At Columbia, the male members of the group are taking English, American History, and Geography. The women are studying English, typing, and stenography.

Beneficial Both Ways

They have gone a long way since they landed here. They are the first group of their kind ever to be sent to the United States by the Soviet Government, and Columbia is the only university to which they have been consigned. The experiment, from my observations after six months as a fellow student in their English class, has proved to be beneficial both to the Russians and to those of us who have been privileged to come in contact with them.

"We want to know the American way of life. We feel that we can learn a lot and take our lessons home with us" is one of the reasons offered by Michail Ouraevsky for their presence in this country. Although no plans have been made for their future, it is not unlikely that some of the members of this group will embark upon diplomatic careers after the completion of their courses at Columbia.

They have all been educated to a deep sense of appreciation for the fine arts. While here, they frequent major art exhibitions and museums regularly. Although jazz does not rate high with them, they are entranced by some of our other musical radio programs. They do not see, however, how it would be possible to use all of the products which are advertised. American newspapers baffle them. "We don't have anything like them in Moscow," they assert. "Our papers seldom contain more than six pages."

The most outstanding effect of their presence here is aptly summed up by their advisor and instructor, Merle M. Hoover, who says, "These students have convinced us that the 'R' in USSR stands for Republics."

Benedict Kruse

Wide World

Back to School as Soon as the Nazis Leave

Here at Tula, not far from Moscow, school was badly interfered with when the Nazis swept over the land. But as they were pushed back education went on again as normally as possible. To be sure, the men and older boys are at the front, driving the Nazis back further, so the pupils of this upper class are all girls, even as the job of teaching has here been shouldered by an elderly man. But the good work goes forward, and the geography lesson carried on here is doing its part to build citizens of a postwar world.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Words of Similar Meaning—Different in Use

49th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before going on with your general review, be sure that you use these words correctly:

A. Rare . . . scarce.

Rare refers to some superior quality that is infrequent. *Scarce* refers to an ordinary thing that temporarily is not plentiful.

Ed has a *rare* collection of books. (Correct.) Apples are *scarce* this autumn. (Correct.)

B. New . . . novel.

These adjectives may apply to the same thing but are not interchangeable. *New*—as opposed to old. *Novel*—as opposed to something common.

Dan's *novel* manner of reading a book was *new* to me. (Correct.)

Review, Part 3

Underscore the correct word. These sentences stress the correct use of *pronouns:*

1. Everyone should get (his, their) assignment now.
2. Please call for Mr. James or (I, me).
3. I still believe it was (they, them).
4. Whoever goes should take (his, their) equipment.
5. The committee—Bill, Jerry, and (he, him)—can come.
6. Between Ellen and (he, him) there is complete understanding.
7. Lilliam had lunch with Ben and (I, me, myself).
8. The fishermen took (us, we) boys in their dory.
9. Someone left (his, their) hat in the hall.
10. Please send (us, we) girls.
11. Professor Blake chose Darrell and (I, me, myself).
12. There is the scientist (who, whom) you met.
13. I shall go with (whoever, whomever) invites me.
14. I shall go with (whoever, whomever) you invite for me.
15. The attorney thanked Benton and (I, me, myself).
16. It seems to be (they, them).
17. (Who, Whom), do you suppose, entertained?
18. (Who, Whom), do you suppose, our host entertained?
19. Who is sitting in front of Dorothy and (he, him)?
20. "It is (us, we)," Jane called loudly.
21. It appears to be (he, him).

Review, Part 4

These sentences stress the correct use of *verbs:*

1. The professor affirmed that it (is, was) never too late to learn.
2. "I have (proved, proven) it," shouted the lad.
3. I wish I (was, were) there.
4. Have you ever (ate, eaten, eat) mangos?
5. (Sit, Set, Sat) here, please.
6. Have the pipes (bursted, busted, burst)?
7. Please (sit, set, sat) the pottery on the table.
8. After his swim, Tommy (laid, lay) on the beach.
9. The instructor (dived, dove) easily.
10. Have you ever (drunk, drank) from a mountain stream?
11. That book has (laid, lain) there unopened for a week.
12. (Shall, Will) we start now?
13. I promise you that I (shall, will) vote and that Joe (will, shall) also vote.
14. (May, Can) I help you carry your packages?
15. If you (were, was) he, you would study.
16. Perhaps I (shall, will) come tomorrow.
17. (Shall, Will) we start soon?
18. If he (would, should) delay you, please telephone.
19. Ed believes that he (may, can) report it accurately.
20. The speaker said that practice (is, was) important.

Review, Part 5

These sentences stress the correct use of *miscellaneous* words:

Write C for a correct sentence; N for one not correct.

1. This marble is more colorful than any marble in America.
2. Marjorie sings better than anyone else in the quartet.
3. His data is in the laboratory.
4. Ted is an alumna of an English university.
5. Sarah is an alumnus of this college.

Strike out the superfluous word:

6. This model is just exactly like that.
7. A cup fell off of the table.
8. Peter started in to study these lessons regularly.

Answers

Review, Part 3: 1—his; 2—me; 3—they; 4—his; 5—he; 6—him; 7—me; 8—us; 9—his; 10—just 11—me; 12—whom; 13—whoever; 14—whomever; 15—me; 16—they; 17—Who; 18—Whom; 19—him; 20—we; 21—he.

Review, Part 4: 1—is; 2—proved; 3—were; 4—eaten; 5—Sit; 6—burst; 7—set; 8—lay; 9—dived; 10—drunk; 11—lain; 12—Shall; 13—will, shall; 14—May; 15—were; 16—shall; 17—Shall; 18—should; 19—can; 20—is.

Review, Part 5: 1—N; 2—C; 3—N; 4—N; 5—N; (Omit the following words) 6—just; 7—of; 8—in.

The final lesson of this series will be in the news columns Tuesday. Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Mexico for Early Grades

"The Village That Learned to Read," by Elizabeth Kent Tarshis (Houghton Mifflin Co., 1941, $2), is a story of the children in a small Mexican village. It relates how Carlotta and Pablo changed the mind of Pedro who did not want to learn to read. It is illustrated with many line drawings and would be of special interest to children in the early elementary grades.

Through the Editor's Window

Home Victory Gardeners, Include the Children

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All you parents who are planning to be victory gardeners this year, are you also planning to include the children in this patriotic (yes, and necessary) project?

We in the United States have often bemoaned the fact that the shift from farm to city living has done away with the simple home "chores" that our children used to have charge of, and thereby separated the children from taking a responsible part in the productive activities that make up a home. It is hard to interest some modern children in doing the kind of job to be done around a city or suburban home, as many of us know. They do not feel necessary. They see such jobs paid for when outsiders are hired to do them. They therefore want to be paid also. The result is that they in many cases take no responsibility and feel no real part of home building as a family undertaking. This is understandable.

We can't hire people these days. They are not on hand to employ. On top of that, we ourselves, urged along by our ration book Number 2, by our patriotism, and by millions of words in newspapers, on the lecture platform and on the radio, are, where possible, about to become victory gardeners. Due to circumstances we are practically starting with scratch, as the saying goes.

* * *

It is a real opportunity to bring the children in on it. By all means let's have a "family forum"—not one meeting but many—and make a democratic project out of it. We need to begin right now.

If the children are old enough to have victory gardens at school they should be encouraged to contribute actively to the pre-season planning at home. Probably they will want to take over certain crops to raise as their part. Perhaps they will prefer to take over certain jobs. At any rate it ought to be talked out and agreed upon—each member of the family agreeing upon his or her contribution.

Children who have never gardened at all, need garden "education" just as many of their parents do. Where we grownups will go to lectures, listen to farm and garden radio hours, and read books and pamphlets, they will need help from us if they are to grow enthusiastic. But as Richardson Wright said recently, gardening is very like swimming, the best way to start is to go ahead and make a garden, learning and studying how to do it as you go along.

* * *

So children who have never gardened, ought to have a place of their own, even if it is only a small one, in which to raise a few quick growing items and enjoy that sense of achievement which comes of producing food. They will do their share in the family garden better if they have a stake in the operation. Don't let them plant too much to look after all by themselves. A small plot well done is better. And as with other things they take on, be sure to leave the job to them to do, unless, of course, your help is part of the family agreement, as it may well be. Also, don't think of them as too young to do it. I know of very little tots who have raised a few radishes. I myself began garden making with a small row of radishes and another of onion sets in the big family garden. And how proud I was when my produce helped garnish a family meal!

The big thing is that we do our "talking" and our planning when the youngsters can take part—really take part, not just be "told" about it. We are all going to gain by this return to the soil. It is a marvelous chance, too, to bring the children back into sharing in the family "chores," growing in stature, in grace, and in democratic citizenship thereby—a chance made for using.

Maybe Your Smart-Aleck Teen-Age Daughter Is Only Shy

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A recent very helpful article appeared on this page which dealt with the wise handling of a case of impudence in a growing boy. While it would be unfair to say that our teen-age daughter has been guilty of impudence to her parents, still she has indulged in that annoying, irritating habit of what her father chooses to dub a "smart-aleck" manner of speech. She did not reply to a question, hers was a retort, sharp and pointed. It seemed, as we studied this unpleasant phase in our daughter's experience, that she delighted in "going one better" in any conversation, regardless of subject.

We were at a loss to know how to cope with this problem. It was unthinkable to try to overlook it, waiting for the phase to pass. So we delved down beneath the snappy sharpness, and the quick-on-the-trigger comebacks, in an attempt to find out why our daughter should still continue in this way after repeated requests (and commands, too!) from her parents.

And we came up with the answer! And likewise the solution! The fact was uncovered that the girl is, by nature, very shy, and in an effort to conceal her shyness had affected this supercilious attitude. Also, like all teen-age youngsters, she sought recognition from her classmates and friends. And she had used this method of speech with the hope of "being noticed."

The solution was simple! We talked to her quietly, and in the most friendly spirit, upon the subject of poise and presence. We called to her attention her own qualities of honesty, cheerfulness, co-operativeness, willingness, etc. Surely, an individual who expresses all these virtues does not need to resort to such superficial, aggravating methods to have one's classmates become aware of her presence.

The fact was stressed that the most captivating person is always the natural, unassuming one who loses sight of herself by reason of her intense interest in her surroundings, her friends. We do not cover up a feeling of shyness and inferiority with a cloak of cynicism. Rather do we root it out, and replace it with poise and presence.

Our next step, as parents, was to praise the youngster whenever possible. We remarked about even the smallest thing which she had done well. She commenced receiving real recognition at home, which helped tremendously in offsetting her feeling of inadequacy. Small wonder then, that in due time, the exaggerated sense of shyness both at home and abroad was entirely corrected. And the unpleasant manner of speech disappeared along with the shyness! We were grateful!

(Mrs.) D. C. D.

For School Gardening

"Victory Gardens," a new edition for schools and clubs, telling how and when to plant. Write: Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 5 cents.

Mexican Indian Music Used As a Basis for Symphonies

By Ta-De-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexican Indian music as a basis of symphonic composition was the theme of an interview with Carlos Chavez, conductor of the Symphony Orchestra of Mexico, who is at present in the United States.

There in the third floor studio of Señor Chavez's home in the Lomas de Chapultepec, a suburb of Mexico City, I listened to the most distinctive Indian music I have yet heard since I have been in this country.

We climbed the outside winding stairway to the studio rooms simply furnished with musical instruments and Indian art objects here and there. And from the windows were wide vistas of valleys and mountains, specially snow-capped Ixtaccihuatl, fondly known as the Sleeping Lady. A big tree hid from view her companion volcano, Popocatepetl.

Born near Mexico City in 1899, Señor Chavez was but a boy during the Revolution, which broke out in 1910, and later on in the 1920's became an enthusiastic exponent of the Mexican Renaissance, which extended to music, as well as art and literature, and threw off the shackles of European domination. From boyhood up, Señor Chavez had witnessed Indian dances and listened to Indian songs. He realized that right at hand was a wealth of material for him to incorporate in his music. Besides, as Señor Chavez told us, his maternal grandfather was part Indian, a Nahua, but then he doesn't bother about tribes, except as it is necessary to label a piece of music as Yaqui or Aztec for example.

"Indians are all around us," said Señor Chavez, "and I think of their music as just Indian music in general and not as belonging to specific groups."

This conductor has visited many parts of Mexico, and his technique is to first win the Indians' confidence and friendship, then as he lingers among them they naturally are willing to sing song after song for such a sympathetic listener. As Señor Chavez comments, he drinks in their music, which sooner or later finds expression in symphonies and ballets, based on these Indian tunes. Sometimes he uses actual Indian melodies, pure indigenous music, such as in Los Cuatro Soles or Four Epochs. Take the Dance to the Goddess of Maize from this Ballet, a dance of thanks for a plentiful supply of food! It is a direct adaptation of the music of the Mazahua Indians of the State of Mexico. As Carlos Chavez vocalized it for us, there were the high, staccato grace notes and emphatic phrasing I have heard so often among the North American Indians.

The musical instruments, too, of the Mexican Indians, who have retained their pre-Conquest Music, are the flute, rattle, whistle and drum, common among North American Indians. But in Mexico there is an additional instrument, the sea-snail or marine snail's shell about 10 inches long. By cutting one end off and blowing through it, the Indians discovered a natural scale of octaves, fifths and thirds.

A last Indian note was struck as we went down the winding stairway and Señor Chavez told us to note the sky-blue border of the pinkish-brown house and the soft yellow of the garage. Earth colors the Indians love because they are restful to the eyes. It was again the Indian in Carlos Chavez speaking, as it speaks to his audiences through his Indian compositions.

Alabama Held Ready to Go Back to Prohibition

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama has tried prohibition. It has tried local option. And it has tried state license. And today Alabama is ready to go back to prohibition. If there is to be a parade of states moving toward national prohibition, this traditionally dry stronghold may very well be found in the lead.

Gov. Chauncey Sparks was elected by a thumping margin last fall on a platform containing a prominent plank committing him to a State-wide referendum on the question. It is conceded here today that such a referendum would reveal the voters dry by a large majority. That is even admitted by many wets.

One of these wets when asked if the State were likely to vote dry, told this reporter resignedly: "I'm afraid so." That is typical.

Drys Jubilant

The drys in Alabama are jubilant, and the wets are frankly apprehensive. Nothing suggests their agitation and realistic foresight more than reports that the liquor interests are scurrying around to police their lucrative business, to clean it up sufficiently to discourage extreme anti-liquor action.

The momentum behind the dry movement is almost irresistible though, and any way the Governor has promised a referendum. He will, he says, propose in his message to the Legislative when it convenes in May, a bill providing for such a vote and making that vote automatically binding on the State. If the people vote dry the bill will repeal the State's local option law and the sale of liquor anywhere in Alabama will be illegal.

Governor Sparks, sitting in his office in a modern wing of the picturesque old building where, in 1861, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Confederate States of America, earnestly explained that he himself is basically dry, that he believes the people themselves should determine such issues, and that a referendum now would undoubtedly show a dry majority, but that he still thinks the state license system if administered properly is the best solution.

Only 20 Counties Wet

Drys point out that in a very large sense the people of the State have already indicated, though, that they don't believe this license system has worked out. For today 47 of the State's 67 counties are dry. By ones and twos they have, under the local option law, voted to prohibit liquor, even when sold under the restrictions of the license plan.

The voters expressed their views as a whole on this question in a State-wide referendum in 1935. They said then they wanted the State to be dry. But this was merely advisory, not binding on the Legislature, which body soon after passed a law providing for local option. Gov. Bibb Graves vetoed that bill, but the lawmakers passed it over his veto. Then in 1937 the State voted, county by county, in effect again expressing a majority dry sentiment, but leaving 24 dissenting counties wet.

W. Earl Hotalen, Executive Secretary of the Alabama Temperance Alliance, thinks that a referendum now would result in a 50,000 dry majority. Wets with whom this reporter talked only nodded their heads in discouraged assent when asked if this were a reasonable prediction.

Meanwhile the air here is full of much the same kind of argument that preceded repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The wets, for example, recall with shudders those prohibition days with "bootlegging and crime rampant."

One of these said: "The trouble with prohibition was it made criminals out of our best people. Bootleggers and others in the business were our neighbors, all fine people."

Another said: "We don't want prohibition back. Why, look at the power it gave our very worst element. The sale of liquor just went into the hands of our criminals and riff-raff."

Sheriff Holt McDowell, of Birmingham, says, "Ninety-five per cent of all crime in Jefferson County is caused by liquor, directly or indirectly. I'll never vote another wet ticket as long as I live."

In any event it is generally agreed that while the rest of the State might go dry, county by county, if left to itself, the areas surrounding Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile would remain wet. And, the drys point out, as long as these areas remained wet there could be no effective prohibition in the dry counties.

What about the surrounding States, should Alabama itself go dry? They'll eventually have to give up liquor, too, the drys declare.

Meanwhile, Governor Sparks has implemented his promise to enforce the license system, and clean things up as is possible under the law. He has appointed, apparently on a nonpolitical basis, a new Liquor Board, and has applied and enforced strict rules governing the sale of liquor in both licensed private outlets and state stores.

Small Personnels Put at Premium

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Navy says it will give pay increases to bureau heads who do their work with the smallest number of employees.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has made public testimony by Secretary Frank Knox in which he complained that the supply of Civil Service workers was getting so low that much of the help the Navy got through the Civil Service Commission was "of a thoroughly incompetent type."

Mr. Knox said there appeared to be a tendency under Civil Service "to measure a man's salary value by the number of people he had working for him." To correct this, he said, the Navy Department has promised raises "to the men who were able to do their work with the smallest number of personnel."

Illinois Adds Two-Term Support

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20 (AP)—The Illinois Legislature has completed approval of a resolution urging Congress to call a convention on a constitutional amendment prohibiting any President from serving more than two four-year terms.

Similar measures have been adopted by the Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa Legislatures, and have been introduced in the Missouri and Nebraska legislative bodies.

The Illinois House favored the resolution 82 to 55, in a vote which generally followed party lines, although one Democrat cast his ballot with the majority. The Senate accepted the pronouncement earlier.

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Stanley Cup Series Opens Tomorrow Eve

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Stanley Cup play-off series—the dizzy post-season whirl of the National Hockey League for the world's championship title—gets under way tomorrow night. Here in Boston the Bruins are host to Montreal Canadiens, while in Detroit the Red Wings entertain Toronto Maple Leafs.

Both of these series will be best-of-seven affairs, with the winners meeting in another best-of-seven marathon for the crown. Bruins and Canadiens are considered on fairly even terms, while Detroit is rated a slight favorite over the Maple Leafs.

Two Veterans Out

The Bruins will go into action still minus the services of Murph Chamberlain and Buzz Boll, two veterans whose appearance in the line-up would materially alter the B's chances for the better. Chamberlain, who tried his injured knee on a short skate at the Garden yesterday, may return to action if the series goes more than four games. Boll's comeback is doubtful.

Although Manager Art Ross said he may change his mind at the last minte, his latest plans call for Johnny Schmidt, recently returned from Providence, to center a third line composed of Oscar Aubuchon, rookie left wing, and Harvey Jackson, possibly the greatest left wing the game has ever known. Because of his wide experience, Jackson is slated to hold down a right wing spot. Art Jackson, Cowley, and Cain will remain as the main offensive threat, with Guidolin, Gallinger, and De Marco forming a line which may provide a few timely goals.

Boston will hold a decided edge on defense, with five veterans available in Capt. Dit Clapper, Johnny Crawford, Flash Hollett, Jack Shewchuk, and Goalie Frank Brimsek. They will be called upon to stop the threat of such talented Montreal scorers as Joe Benoit (30 goals), Gordie Drillon (28), Toe Blake (23), Elmer Lach and Ray Getliffe (18 each) and Buddy O'Connor (15).

The Bruins are hopeful of maintaining their record of not having lost to Canadiens on Boston ice in nearly three seasons, thereby enabling themselves to capture both Sunday and Tuesday night's games. They would then head for Montreal with a sound lead in the series and could take chances to win at the Forum.

The series promises to be a rough one, with a lot of body-checking ordered by Ross and Coach Dick Irvin. "We've got to make those Frenchmen respect our blue line," was the way the Boston manager put it, while Irvin felt that his team would "bump the Bruins out of the play-offs in four straight games."

In Detroit the Red Wings are determined that they will make no repeat performance of their actions a year ago, when they won the first three games in the final against Toronto, only to have the Leafs come back to win the next four straight and snatch the Cup right out of Manager Jack Adams' hands. Termed the team to beat all season, the Wings are hoping to make short work of their opponents, whose effectiveness was terrifically cut when they lost their great center, Syl Apps.

Vezina Trophy Winner

The Motor City entrant has the Vezina Trophy winner in Goalie Johhny Mowers, and a rugged, hard-checking defense built around Jack Stewart, Jim Orlando, and Rookie Cully Simon. In addition, Buck Jones, up from Providence in the American League, has proved an adept pupil in the Adams' style of play.

Both Boston and Detroit will be at home again Tuesday night, with their scenes of activity shifting afterwards to their rivals' rinks for a brace of games.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ASBURY PARK, N. J. — With the weatherman something less than co-operative, the batterymen of the New York Yankees have played virtually every sport—except baseball—their first week here.

Latest addition is basketball in which Hank Borowy, once an All-New Jersey prep star, stood out.

FRENCH LICK, Ind. — The weather handicapped the Chicago White Sox but couldn't stop them.

The infielders and outfielders played catch in the ballroom of their hotel while the battery men worked out in an adjoining room with mattresses propped against the walls as backstops.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo. — Manager Luke Sewell is so pleased with the accommodations here that he is attempting to schedule a practice game with the Detroit Tigers, 110 miles away, to be played here as a "thank you." Twenty-four Brownies are now in camp.

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y. — Billy Herman, after being unable to touch Pitcher Ed Head's offerings in the Brooklyn batting drill complained to Manager Leo Durocher that the big hurler "had spent the winter throwing rocks across the Mississippi River" near his Louisiana home.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Bobby Coombs, smallest man on the New York Giant roster, stands out as a possible addition to the mound staff. Equipped with a slider and a good change of pace, the former Duke Star has impressed Manager Mel Ott.

CAIRO, Ill.—Owner Sam Bredon returned to the St. Louis Cardinal spring camp and said he had received no word from Stan Musial and Harry Walker, holdout outfielders. Breadon said he had sent Musial another contract but had not changed the salary figures.

HERSHEY, Pa.—Don Kellett, University of Pennsylvania freshman baseball coach and one-time Red Sox infielder, may play with the Philadelphia Phillies this summer after the college season closes.

"We have reached a tentative agreement," Manager Bucky Harris said.

Collins Has Good Reply For Critics

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Numerous arguments for the continuation of big league baseball in wartime have been advanced since the close of the Yankee-Cardinal World Series. Some are sound and demand consideration. Others are weak and unworthy of the national pastime.

It seems to me that one of the most sensible—one of the most weighty answers that any American or National League magnate or critic could give an enemy of professional baseball—the sort of enemy who maintains, unjustly, that ball players are slackers—are the words of General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox.

High Percentage

Speaking before a Boston Kiwanis Club luncheon the other day Collins said, among other things: "In normal peacetime years some 320 players wear big league uniforms—about 20 to a club. At this very moment I believe that the majors have 135 men in the armed forces. Why should any industry which has contributed 40 per cent of its manpower to the war effort have to apologize?"

Furthermore, a point Collins might have added, this percentage is rising constantly—so consistantly, in fact, that the major magnates and their managers are wearing furrowed brows. Those hit heavily by the draft and essential war industries already are wondering how long they will have nine good men—even fair men—to put on the field. And those touched more lightly realize that their turn will come later. Casey Stengel may not have been kidding when he said they may yet have to call for women volunteers.

Crowds Clash

Despite the fact that by the opening of the big league season a man probably will be able to drive his family to the ball park week ends, the majors could help themselves by fixing a starting time for their games that would not clash with the rush hours. Even with the lifting of the ban on pleasure driving, the street cars and busses will be crowded with working folk, particularly at the between-4:30-and-5:30 finishing time of the average big league game.

It seems apparent by this time that Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt is not going to trouble the majors, so long as they do not ask for special considerations, which they won't. Joseph B. Eastman's Office of Defense Transportation is probably through bothering the game. The ball players will take their chances with everyone else while moving about the circuit. And there will be times when they will wish that they had stayed at home, or joined the Commandos.

Help Themselves

Just the same, the magnates should be able to see that they will be helping themselves as well as the transportation problem by departing from time-honored customs and figuring out a starting hour which will not clash with crowds moving in and out of the city. There are a lot of people who, upon getting tangled up with the rush-hour jam after their first ball game, will not come out for the second.

Incidentally, although it means straying abruptly away from the subject, this seems like a good time to answer a query which several fans have asked this column recently. It is this: Are the big league clubs, after getting a taste of the cheaper northern spring training plan in heated indoor cages, apt to abandon the old southern style of conditioning after the war?

The answer is a definite and emphatic: No! You can be sure that the instant the bars are lifted, the big boys will be right back down among the palms in the spring, where the sun is warm, the resort crowds are sizable and the ballyhoo (perhaps most important of all) is loud and constant.

Only Two Giants Outside Fold Of Manager Mel Ott

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 20 (AP)—Outfielders Buster Maynard and Howard Moss and Pitchers Johnny Wittig and Ken Trinkle signed 1943 contracts yesterday, leaving Veteran Iinfielder Dick Bartell and Pitcher Rube Fischer as the only unsigned players in the New York Giant training camp.

Maynard was with the Giants last year and hit .247, while Moss was with Columbus in the American Association and clouted .265.

Both of the pitchers signed spent most of the 1942 season in the minors, Witig winning 11 and dropping 10 with Jersey City in the International loop and Trinkle getting 14 victories and 13 setbacks at Baltimore in the same circuit.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Greg Rice easily defeated Gil Dodds in 8.53 two-mile run, Cornelius Warmerdam sailed over 15 feet 2 inches in pole vault, and Fred Wolcott set record of .05 for 40-yard high hurdles in indoor track meet at Chicago.

Three Years Ago

Mal Stevens signed five-year contract to remain as football coach at New York University.

Five Years Ago

Tiny Thompson, Boston goalie, won Georges Vezina Trophy as outstanding net-minder of 1937-38 in National Hockey League.

Veterans Await Play-Offs

By a Staff Photographer

Dit Clapper and Busher Jackson

With a combined total of 30 years of National Hockey League play behind them, Dit Clapper, left, and Harvey (Busher) Jackson can prove vital cogs as the Bruins open their best-of-seven Stanley Cup play-off series with Montreal here tomorrow night. Clapper leads Jackson in length of service, 16 years to 14, but Busher has scored more goals than any other player in the league today. Clapper is Second.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

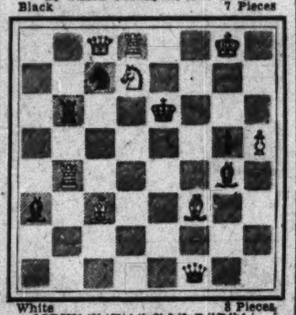
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 20, 1943

Problem No. 2537

By Simon Costikyan, New York

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

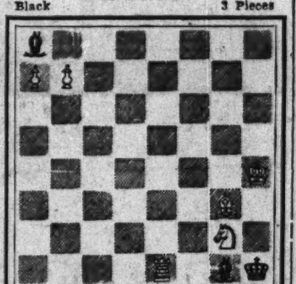
3QR2K1/2ktKt4/1r3k3/6pP/1R4b1/-b1B2B2/8/5q2

White to play and mate in two
(First publication, especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2538

By Sam Loyd

Black 3 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

b7/PP6/8/8/7K/6B1/6Kt1/4R1bk

White to play and mate in three
(A Loyd gem, originally published in the Holyoke Transcript, 1876. Perhaps this is more appropriate for April 1!)

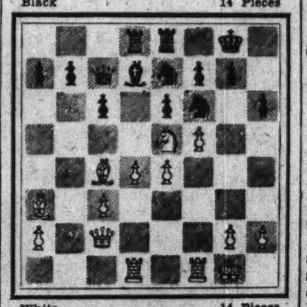
Solutions to Problems

No. 2535. QxBP
No. 2536. 1. B-Kt6 QxPch
2. K-B6
1. ... B-K7
2. K-Q7
1. ... Q-Kt7 or QxPch
2. Kt-Q6ch
1. ... KxP
2. B-Kt7ch
1. ... R-K3 or B else
2. Kt-Q6ch

End-Game No. 656. White wins: 1 PxP, BxQ; 2 PxPch. K-R; 3 Kt-Q5. Black resigns.

End-Game No. 657

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

White to play and win
(Alekhine-Prat, Paris, 1913. After six moves, Alekhine announced mate in 10.)

Massachusetts State Chess Association

At the annual meeting, held at the Boston City Club, Feb. 22, the following officers were elected: Honorary President, Godfrey L. Cabot; President, Norman E. Ward; Vice-Presidents, Marrin F. Sprenger, Sven Brask, and Weaver W. Adams; Treasurer, Fred J. Keller; Secretary, Roy C. Blackburn.

A committee is formulating plans for work through the USO and the secretary is writing the proper officers at the various USO headquarters offering the association's services in putting on chess exhibitions.

Koltanowski Exhibitions

George Koltanowski, blindfold expert, has given three more of his phenomenal exhibitions in the New York area: at the Bronx Physicians' Chess Club, the Manhattan Chess Club, and the New World Chess Club. In addition to playing 10 players simultaneously, without ever looking at the boards, Koltanowski frequently demonstrates his phenomenal photographic memory with his Knight's Tour: A blank chess board is marked with names of local cities and towns. After a few minutes' examination, Koltanowski turns his back and proceeds to move the Knight all over the board, giving the name on each square.

South African Game

The "Committee's Report" of the Durban (South Africa) Chess Club shows that the club is prospering after 48 years of activity. The war is evidenced by a number of members in service and a note about blackout regulations causing suspension of regular meetings until quarters could be successfully blacked out.

The game below was won by the club champion in a local match.

Ruy Lopes

McBride White	Archer Black	McBride White	Archer Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	32 QxR	R-K1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	33 P-R3	Q-B2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	34 B-R4	Kt-R4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	35 R-Q	PxP
5 Castles	B-K2	36 PxP	Kt-Kt6
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	37 Q-Q4	QxQ
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	38 RxQ	Kt-B8
8 P-QR4	B-Q2	39 K-B2	R-K17
9 P-B3	Kt-QR4	40 K-K	R-R7
10 B-B2	P-B4	41 R-B6	Kt-Kt6
11 P-Q4	Kt-B3	42 K-K3	Kt-R8
12 PxKtP	QPxP	43 K-Q2	KtxB
13 R-Q	P-B5	44 KtxKt	B-Q2
14 B-Kt5	R-QKt1	45 RxBP	B-R5
15 PxP	PxP	46 RxB	RxR
16 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	47 Kt-Kt4	K-B
17 BxKt	BxB	48 K-K3	K-K2
18 Kt-B	B-K3	49 P-Kt3	K-Q3
19 Kt-Kt3	B-K1	50 P-KB4	PxPch
20 Kt-Q5	Q-Kt2	47 PxP	R-R8
21 Kt-K7	QxKt	48 K-B2	R-R8
22 Q-Kt3	P-R3	49 K-K3	RxP
23 R-R6	Q-Kt2	50 K-Q4	R-KB7
24 KR-R	Castles	51 P-KSch	K-K3
25 Q-B5	R-R	52 P-B4	P-R4
26 Q-R3	P-Kt3	Resigns	
27 Q-R4	RxR		

Team Match Game

The New York Metropolitan League Team Tournament now in progress brings forth many interesting games in the various matches. In the game below A. E. Santasiere, playing for the Marshall Chess Club, gets a strangle hold at about his 32d move, and his forcing play thereafter is a model of excellence.

French Defense

Santasiere White	Feldman Black	Santasiere White	Feldman Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	18 B-Kt3	Castles
2 P-QKt3	Kt-KB3	19 QR-Q	Kt-B3
3 P-K5	Kt-Q4	20 P-B5	P-KR3
4 P-QB4	Kt-K2	21 B-B4ch	K-R2
5 KKt-B3	Kt-Kt3	22 R-Q8	RxR
6 P-Kt3	P-Q3	23 RxR	Kt-Q4
7 PxP	BxP	24 B-Q4	P-QKt4
8 B-KKt2	Kt-K4	25 BxKt	PxB
9 Castles	KtxKtch	26 P-B6	P-Kt4
10 BxKt	B-K4	27 P-KR4	PxP
11 Kt-B3	BxKt	28 PxP	K-Kt3
12 PxB	Q-Q	29 B-K3	K-R4
13 RxQ	P-QB3	30 P-B3	KxP
14 P-QKt4	Kt-Q3	31 K-B2	P-KR4
15 B-B4	P-K4	32 R-Kt8	PxP
16 B-K3	P-KB4	33 B-K	B-Kt2
17 R-Q6	P-K5	34 R-Kt3	Resigns

Golf Tourney Staged For West Coast War Workers

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Any impression that golf will be a dormant pastime this season has received considerable of a jolt by what has been happening the last three weeks on the West Coast. The Los Angeles Times sponsored a tournament for "War Workers," and results were well nigh flabbergasting to the originators, for on the first qualifying day there were 628 actual starters, making it the "largest tournament ever staged on the West Coast," as related in the Times account of opening day.

It hardly need be explained that play was not limited to one course. The original plan was for seven different layouts. When the entries began to swell into totally unexpected figures, two more clubs were asked to co-operate, and did. There was a division for professionals now engaged in war work, also one for women, in which there were 10 participants.

Bond Prizes

The program called for three rounds of medal play on three successive Sundays, the 15 low gross and five low nets in each division to qualify for the semi-finals, the field then to be reduced to the 10 low gross and five low net for the finals, there last two days of play all to be in the Inglewood Golf Club's course, putting all hands on an equal basis as to the playing conditions in the struggle for the war bond prizes.

Here again the general committee received a jolt. It had specified that players with established handicaps file their stroke allotments in their entry blanks, otherwise present two signed score cards of recent date and be assigned a handicap by the committee. The handicapping basis out that way must be pretty good, for after the first day's play the net scores were so closely bunched that the tournament committee felt impelled to increase the place allotments for the semi-finals from the original 180 to 267.

Net Below 65

To guard against over-handicapping, there was a provision that any player returning a net below 65 be disqualified. Of the 67 net scores under 70 in the first round, less than half a dozen broke 65 by a single stroke, aside from which there was a lone case of a player named Harry Jackson returning a 93-36-57. Jackson did not blush, or hide his head in shame. He was tickled; for, you see, he never had broken a hundred before.

Pretty handy with the golf weapons, those West Coast war workers. Of the 628 starters, only 91 went 'over 100 gross, and the highest of them all, C. C. McLaren, came home in 52 after a 74 out. One pro and three amateurs led the field with 69's, the pro being Clayton Aldredge of the Long Beach Douglas plant, the amateurs, Carl Hannan of Douglas, Clarence Hoberg of Hardman Aircraft and Chuck Soper of the Triangle Company. Fay Coleman and Zell Eaton, prominent amateurs of a few years back, had 71 and 75 respectively. Frank Tatum, Jr., the national intercollegiate champion, took 76. It made a difference what course the individual played on in that opening round.

Seven thousand spectators assembled for the finals, attracted both by the competition and the knowledge that a group of Hollywood movie stars would act as scorers and also by the fact that there would be a number of movie male stars and other leading figures in the sporting world present even as spectators or guest players. Among those on hand were Paulette Goddard, Brenda Joyce Marguerite Chapman, Hedda Hopper, Carol Winters, Nancy Hale, Beverly Thompson, and Esther Williams. Among the males were Bob Hope, Don Ameche, Eddie Kline, heavy-weight champion Joe Lewis, Sam Snead, Johnny Dawson, and other prominent golfers.

The enthusiasm with which the war workers of the West Coast greeted this tournament on their behalf, getting them out into the open for relaxation and a complete contrast from their jobs, offers plenty of food for thought on the part of the Massachusetts Golf Association. The Bay State has plenty of war plants. It would be in order for war-worker tournaments to be held in several districts, one for Greater Boston, another up Lowell and Lawrence way, anther around Worcester, one in the environs of Springfield.

Sports Around the Hub

Only Yank Terry Missing Now

The signing of Bobby Doerr to a 1943 contract yesterday left the Red Sox with only Yank Terry outside the fold. Manager Joe Cronin is now certain of having at least a big league infield at the start of the season. With Tony Lupien at first base, Doerr at second, either Skeeter Newsome or Eddie Lake at shortstop and Jim Tabor at third, the Sox have a good start in their campaign to hold a first division berth in the American League.

Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves was exceedingly pleased by Joe Cronin's invitation to visit the Red Sox training cage at Tufts yesterday. "Joe realized that by giving me the benefit of his week's experience indoors, my own training session would be easier, and I sure appreciate his thinking of us," said Stengel. "Joe pointed out a couple of things about a cage that I hadn't thought of before and now I can do something about them before we start at Wallingford."

"For one thing," Stengel continued, "there isn't room enough inside a cage when you get your full squad together. Probably the best plan is to let two groups hit at different times—say, half an hour each. But, of course, we'll try to get out-of-doors just as soon as the weather will let us."

The Boston Olympics play their final Eastern League play-off game at home tonight against the strong Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters, current leaders in the race for the U. S. A. H. A. championship. The Cutters, who already have tucked away the Eastern League bunting, haven't lost a game in the double round-robin, while the 'Pics have dropped three of eight.

Last night at the Garden Coach Hago Harrington's charges beat New York for the third time in the play-offs, with the score 5-1. Previous scores were 9-1 and 6-4 in Boston's favor. Defenseman Red Anderson and Don Menzies, new wing from Niagara Falls, led the scoring with two goals each. Bob Jeremiah notched the 'Pics' other tally.

Although Coach Dick Irvin of Montreal Canadiens used 28 players during the regular season under the lend-lease program with amateur sextets in Montreal, he will be held to 20 players in the coming Stanley Cup battle with the Bruins. Manager Art Ross said Irvin must name his reserve list for the series, and there will be no additions or subtractions once the affair gets under way.

In the Class A final of the Tech invitation basketball tourney tonight Attleboro meets Brockton. In Class B, Lexington matches shots with Rockland.

Rutgers captured two first places yesterday as the sixth annual Eastern Intercollegiate League opened its swimming championships in Harvard Pool. The Scarlet's 300-yard medley relay team of Siegel, Gantner, and Levin edged Princeton in the time of 2m. 59s., while Ralph Buratti won out easily in the one-meter fancy diving over Bill Cant of Penn. Other first-day winners included Ed Hall of Massachusetts State in the 50-yard freestyle, Tom Shand of Princeton in the 150-yard backstroke, and Eugene Rogers of Columbia in the 220-yard freestyle. Final events will be contested tonight.

National Hockey League

Final Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	25	14	11	61	169	124
Boston	24	17	9	57	195	176
Toronto	22	19	9	53	198	159
Montreal	19	19	12	50	181	191
Chicago	17	18	15	49	179	180
N' York	11	31	8	30	161	253

Hank Kozlowski, Northwestern swimming star, tried out both Illinois and Ohio State before he settled down to his studies.

Army Places Order For Hockey Gloves

By the Associated Press

The Army has placed an order for 696 pairs of hockey gloves—but without ice skates to match.

The gloves will be used for protection by soldiers who train Army dogs, the Boston Quartermaster Depot announced.

Wolverine Champs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A review of scholastic records disclosed today that Coach Kenneth Doherty's University of Michigan track team, Big Ten indoor champions, is as proficient in the classroom as in athletic competition.

For the 16-week university semester which enden in February, Doherty's full squad of 32 men had an academic record of 2.70, which in popular terminology is a "B minus" average. The 19 Michigan men who competed in the Big Ten meet at Chicago had the even better average for that semester of 2.77.

Johnny Di Carlo, a senior at Villanova, and a member of the mile relay team, took over the track coaching job when Jim Elliott joined the Navy.

Chicago Winger Snares Title In National League

MONTREAL, March 20 (AP)—Left-Winger Doug Bentley, firing consistently for Chicago Black Hawks throughout the season, captured the National Hockey League scoring title and equalled Cooney Weiland's mark of 73 points.

The final official statistics of the season confirmed Bentley's 33 goals and 40 assists, compiled in 50 games with the Hawks who failed to make the Stanley Cup playoffs despite the efforts of the Bentley Brothers, Doug and Max.

Boston's greater center, Bill Cowley, who led the race through much of the season and who took the scoring crown two years ago, finished in second place, a point behind Doug and two points ahead of Max.

The 10 leading scorers:

Player, Team	G	A	Pts.
D. Bentley, Chicago	33	40	73
Cowley, Boston	27	45	72
M. Bentley, Chicago	26	44	70
Patrick, New York	22	39	61
Carr, Toronto	27	33	60
Taylor, Toronto	18	42	60
Hextall, New York	27	32	59
Blake, Montreal	23	36	59
Lach, Montreal	18	40	58
O'Connor, Montreal	15	43	58

Detroit Tigers Refuse to Part With Radcliff

DETROIT, March 20 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians are attempting to negotiate the purchase of Ray (Rip) Radcliff, outfielder, it was learned, but the Detroit Tigers have flatly refused to part with him.

Radcliff, whose eight years of American League service have been spent at Chicago, St. Louis, and Detroit, was used largely last year as utility right fielder. The Tigers were all set last May to sell him to the Boston Braves but an injury to Bob Patrick, rookie outfielder, canceled the deal.

Now the Tigers are down to six outfielders and are determined to keep them.

The Tiger front office is known to be cool to any prospects of getting Jeff Heath, Cleveland outfielder who has expressed an interest to go to another club.

Little Ben Hogan Will Be Inducted

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 20 (AP)—Little Ben Hogan, the National open champion, soon will start swinging at the enemy instead of at golf balls, if the Army's willing. He'll be inducted next Thursday.

Hogan, golf's top money winner the past three years, retired from active competition last fall. He expects to be sent to the infantry replacement center at Camp Wolters, Texas.

Abrupt Ending

STOCKTON, Calif., March 20 (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg, dean of coaches, began another spring football practice season—but it ended abruptly.

Only seven players turned out for the opening College of the Pacific workout so Stagg canceled spring practice. He believes, however, the college will be able to field a team next fall.

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BOSTON

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AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

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"Justly Famous for Our Fried Chicken"
WE APOLOGIZE
are sorry that we were all sold out of Fried Chicken Dinners at 4 P. M. last Sunday due to the increase of business and the present poultry shortage. However, we have an ample supply on hand this week. We are grateful for the manner all of our customers accepted the condition and enjoyed the Chicken Pie Dinners instead. Thanks. we are having a special $1.35 Fried Chicken Dinner for this week only which we know you will enjoy. We wish to announce that until further notice we will be closed all day on Fridays but will be open all other days as usual from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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For Luncheon or Dinner
when you want delicious food and faultless service in pleasant surroundings come to
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street
Brookline

For Delicious Southern Fried Chicken
visit **TOPSY'S CHICKEN COOP**
294 Harvard St. (next to Coolidge Cor. Theatre)
OTHER LOCATIONS:
Lowell and Lawrence Boulevard, Lowell
Newburyport Turnpike, Saugus
Boston and Providence Turnpike

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
147 W. 43rd ST.
152 W. 44th ST.
AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

BALTIMORE, MD.

Saratoga Inn
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
10:30 A.M. UNTIL 6 P.M.
For lovers of good food
520 N. CHARLES ST.

WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

MELROSE, MASS.—Heated furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath. Light, gas, continuous hot water. Elec. refrigerator. $60. Mal. 2148-R.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS WOMAN with son 12 yrs. desires 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms with housekeeping privileges, in Winchester, Mass. Best refs. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEA ROOMS FOR RENT

DO YOU like to cook? Do you enjoy meeting people? If you do, I have an unusual and interesting opportunity to offer you. An intimate, charming, already active business of your own. No investment of capital is required. References required and furnished. If you wish further details you may write to Box L-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. No. 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1006.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office: 13 Winchester Street, Medford, Mass. MYS. 0030
Branch Office: 117 Water Street, Boston HUB. 3498
N. Y. Conn. N. J. Phila. Washington, D. C.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 124 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WANTED for school year of 1943-44, a woman or man not immediately subject to service in the Armed Forces, to teach SPANISH in a midwestern preparatory school. Christian Scientist required. Box H-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

LAUNDRY—Experienced wash man with some knowledge boiler and engine; steady work; also girl marker and assorter; laundry doing 800 weekly. Write Model Laundry Co., 864 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

COUNSELORS for co-educational camp; must be Christian Scientists. Write MRS. M. CLARKE, 84-74 169th St., Jamaica, N. Y. (Long Island).

COUPLE—Cook-general and caretaker gardener; 2 adults. State full qualifications, age and salary expected. Box 85, Norwell, Mass.

A TEACHER to spend 4 hours a day at our home in Brookline, Mass., teaching a girl 15 years penmanship and English. Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOME for elderly people needs couple: working housekeeper, and general handy man. Box M-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MEN'S CLOTHING SALESMAN
Some knowledge of wearing apparel desirable
Salary and Commission
CLINTON CLOTHING CO.
146 Middlesex Avenue
Opp. Ford Factory, Somerville, Mass.

TAMPA, FLA., Draft exempt, experienced man for jewelry repair and stone setting; Christian Scientist preferred. BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO., 410 Franklin St.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, now employed, to work on Sunday and time off, at operating, printing or retouching. The Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED handyman for large Christian Science church; state qualifications. Write Box S-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED electrician, good working conditions. Apply E. K. Henry, 717 E. 36th St., Baltimore, Md. Telephone, University 4038.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common
Millinery Sales
Permanent position for high style young lady. Excellent salary. Only those with salon experience will be considered.
Apply
154 Tremont Street, Boston
Fifth Floor, 9:45 to 11 A. M.

GIRLS
For light factory work.
Experience unnecessary.
DAGGETT CHOCOLATE CO.
408 Main St., Cambridge, Near Kendall Sq.

Miss Parker's Business Service
9 PARK ST., BOSTON
Exec. SEC'Y, college grad., $35+; OFFICE MGR. capable dictate letters, $30; LEGAL SEC'Y, $30; 2 SEC'YS RECEPTIONIST (type, coll. bkgd. $29-$36; jr. STENOGS., $20-$22.

NURSE-GOVERNESS for girls; N. Y. suburb; state age, experience, religion, salary. MRS. SIMONS, 515 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.

YOUNG woman take charge 3 children; good wages; lovely home. MRS. CHAS. SCHNEE, JR., Hewlett, L. I. Tel. Franklin 1712.

HOUSEWORKER - COOK. Protestant, six-room apartment; couple, 2 school girls; good wages; references. Tel. BU. 8-9655. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PHOTOGRAPHERS — printer, operator, retoucher; also girl to help in finishing room. The Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in ANY ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other Headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY in the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	25c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	12c	20c
6 consecutive days	12c	20c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count 37 words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postal card for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

NEWTON, MASS. — Substantial large house in excellent neighborhood; owner 1st floor 5-room apartment and large income from quiet, steady tenants; no vacancies; valuable building lot included; $2,500 cash required. Call Big. 1646.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 3340 GILES Cambridge Mass

HOUSES FOR SALE

6 ROOMS, substantial brick residence, newly decorated, excellent condition; convenient all transportation; everything available for comfort and convenience; price $8200. East Yonkers, N. Y. Beverly 9-7664.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—9 rooms, furnished or unfurn.; large garden lot; oil burner; 2 fireplaces with coal grates. Parkway 6334.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 116 BEACON ST.—SINGLE ROOM, LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, AND LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING APT. KEN. 2966.

BOSTON, 360 Comm. Ave., Apt. 6-16—Large, sunny double room; twin beds, semi-private bath; convenient location. Com. 0616.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1011 Beacon St.—Large quiet room with fireplace, for gentleman; 15 min. to Park St. station. Call Asp. 1143.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Large room with comfortable surroundings; private family; business woman preferred. Reference 3-2151 after 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Combination living-bedroom, for gentleman; private home; 2 blocks car, 6050 S. Dakota Ave. N. E. Phone: Robert Adm.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued from previous page)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida
ADELE HAMPTON PLACEMENT BUREAU
Vocational Counselors
Select Office Service—718 Langford Building

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SALESPEOPLE to help move large stock of hosiery by end of March; can earn $180 or more; liberal commission—bonus; no exp. needed. Report Rm. 459, Park Sq. Bldg., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, experienced in general administrative work; personnel, financing and operation in construction, public utility and banking; capable of assuming responsibility; 25 years' experience; excellent references; will accept foreign assignment. Box M-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

PROD. SUPT. rubber mfg. 16 years exp. building dirigibles, barrage balloons, rubber boats, life rafts, capable taking complete charge. Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, age 48, desires employment clerical work, general office assistant. Write Box M-3, Suite 1858, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

WEDDING GIFTS — See Boston's most unusual collection. WINDSOR ART GALLERIES LTD., Hotel Statler

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston — Hub 7100
CASH FOR USED CARS | AUTO REPAIRS | BRAKE SERVICE

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42, N. Y. C. Lo. 5-3511 Rm. 1018
Permanents, $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OIL PAINTING—By Marshall Johnson, 3x4½ ft. "John Paul Jones, Night Battle with the Bon Homme Richard and Serapis." Box M-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1108 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVER PURCHASED. WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3912

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches

PIANO TUNING

DICK SEBOUH'S tuning and repairing service since 1920; excellent work, moderate charges, 41 West 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
28 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0768

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs. Dining Rm. Set. Asp. 3798 (Mass.)

RUGS

RUGS UNCLAIMED, EXCELLENT CONDITION, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC AT BARGAIN PRICES.
ADAMS & SWETT "Rug Cleaners Since 1856"
130 Kemble Street, Boston Hig. 4100

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-6000

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST, experienced, church member, Christian Science church, Borough Queens. Write Box F-5, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE instruction. RADIO opportunities; advanced, beginners, adults, children; reasonable rates; church soloists supplied. ADELAIDE FRENCH, Metropolitan Opera Building, 1425 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phone Mc-6-9045.

FRENCH CONVERSATION classes at the Eliot, Boston; spring term starting now. 10 classes $6. Call Madame Riviere, Ken. 4082.

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel 2400

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Used quart oil cans. We buy them. Write for prices. Connecticut Can Co. Hartford, Conn.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 — 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

MOBILE

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes Hosiery Bags

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala
Tel. 2-5647

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

ALABAMA — MOBILE (Continued)

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

DEX. 2 9 4 2 Victory Cleaning Co. INC. DEX. 2 9 4 2
Clean as a Breath of Spring
1204 Springhill Avenue

THE HOLLYWOOD SHOP
Exclusive styles at popular prices.
Dresses, play clothes, formals.
220½ Dauphin Street, Mobile, Ala.

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK Cafe
Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA ST. PETERSBURG FORT MYERS
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 258

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2818

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
402 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

LAKELAND

Kem-Tone
For painting walls — ceilings.
For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
207 So. Florida Ave. Tel. 97-231

Slade's
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Custom Made Draperies
Slip Covers and Upholstering
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Phone 34-171 1112 So. Florida Ave.

FLORIDA — LAKELAND (Continued)

LAKELAND
French Dry Cleaners
112 West Main Street
PHONE 2187

BUY CULLER PRINTING
Publication — Book
Commercial
808 North Florida Avenue

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32448, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-2696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680

J. T. WILSON
INSURANCE { Annuities / Business / Life
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 31ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7894

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Headquarters for
Books and Personalized Stationery
44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1349

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

W. W. BAKER, Vice-Pres.
Green-Keyes-Vanderpool Agency
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING, LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
135 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

The Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
Mary's Hat Shop
MARY P. KEMP
161 S. E. First St. Urmey Hotel Bldg.

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7432 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1871

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	A	R	M	E	R		P	O	W	E	R	S		
A	■	A	I	R	■	L	■	W	A	X	■	U		
E	T	■	L	I	M	O	G	E	S	■	O	M		
R	O	D	■	E	■	I	■	C	A	M				
A	M	U	R	■	E	G	O	■	D	O	R	E		
R	■	C	■	U	■	T	■	R	■	R	■	S		
		C	H	A	R	L	E	M	A	G	N	E		
C	■	E	■	L	■	T	■	I	■	S				
R	O	S	E	■	F	L	Y	■	C	H	A	T		
E	N	S	■	S	■	C	■	T	■	C	H	U		
E	■	F	L	O	W	E	R	S	■	D	A			
K	■	T	A	U	■	S	■	A	T	■	R			
S	O	O	F	E	R	■	E	L	M	E	R			

FLORIDA — MIAMI BEACH (Continued)

Pierre's
Civil and Military Tailor
ENGLISH DORSKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

JOHN S. HORST AGENCY
R. C. LEEDY ASSOCIATE
All Kinds of Reliable Insurance
30 East Church St. Phone 2-3713
Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

WILLIAMS STATIONERY CO.
Gifts—Stationery
Rental Library
Typewriters Cleaned
319 Main Street

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 93-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SALES and SERVICE
Fuel Oil
Insulation
General Sheet Metal Work
CITY FUEL OIL CO.
Showroom
111 Fourth St., South
Offices and Plant
2nd St., at 15th Ave., So.
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-632 Fourth Street, North
★ ★ ★
TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

"Authorized Insignia Jewelers"
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
BRUCE WATTERS
300 CENTRAL AVENUE

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

FLORIDA — TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weil-Maas
• Ready-to-Wear
• Men's Clothing
• Men's Shoe Dept.
• Student Hall
• Ladies' Shoe Salon
• Hat Salon
• Accessory Shop
Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Just Arrived . . .
RICHARDS SHOES
New Line of Wolfelt Snakeskin Shoes, in High and Low Heels.
Colors: Red—Beige—Brown.
CLEMATIS STREET AT OLIVE

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

Georgia

ATLANTA

ATLANTA
REAL ESTATE, RENTING, INSURANCE, LOANS, CHAIN STORE LEASING
ADAMS-CATES CO.
Second Floor, Hurt Bldg. WA. 5477

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
226 Peachtree Corner Cain

GEORGIA — ATLANTA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bankers Insurance Building
100% Air Conditioned
Home office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Carstarphen, Inc.
Candy of All Kinds
612 Poplar Street Phone 7171-2-3

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

Exclusive Millinery
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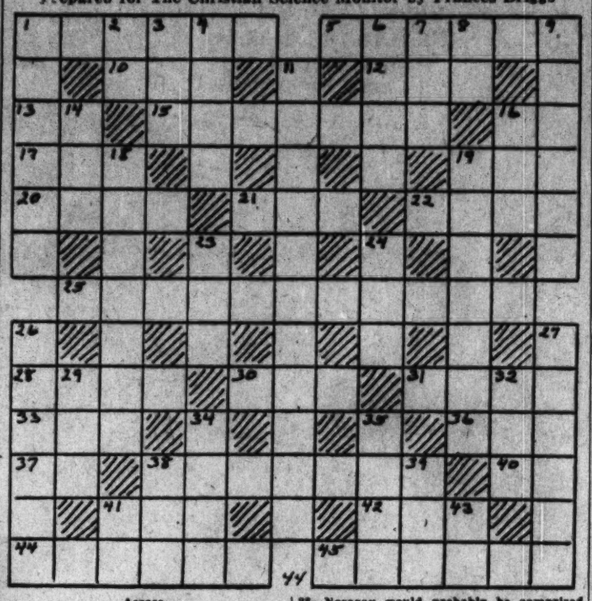
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A planker would be used by an artist, farmer, or sailor—which?
5—"Greek Slave" is best-known work of what American sculptor?
10—Melody.
12—Paraffin is what?
13—Right (abbr.).
15—What French city is notable for a series of artists eminent for beautiful paintings in enamel?
16—What is one of rivers of Siberia?
17—Scepter is what?
19—What is a device for changing circular motion into straight-line or back-and-forth motion?
20—City of Nikolaevsk is on what river?
21—Self.
22—What French artist was famed as an illustrator of books?
25—To whom is France indebted for its first advances in navigation?
28—What flower is subject of aria in opera "Martha"?
30—What insect can see in almost any direction?
31—What insect talks to Alice in "Through the Looking-Glass"?
33—Being.
36—Wildebeest is what?
37—What suffix indicates the object of action?
38—Nosegay would probably be comprised of what?
40—Daniah (abbr.).
41—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
42—To devour.
44—Oklahoma is known as the —— State.
45—Don Quixote used barber's basin as what?

Down

1—What operatic soprano is daughter of a former baseball player?
2—Who was Egyptian sun-god?
3—One thousand.
4—Who was only goddess not invited to marriage festivities of Pelius and Thetis?
6—The —— Stanley Mountains are in New Guinea.
7—Existed.
8—Out of.
9—28 Across is last flower of what season in Martha's aria?
11—Whose poem is "Hymn to the Night"?
14—What is name of the elderly Negro in Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel?
16—Rowing implement.
18—Who sings a sort of lullaby to baby in "Alice in Wonderland"?
19—What city of New York is known as the Crystal City?
23—Vase.
24—If you wore a Homburg, it would be what?
26—Who are the Hellenes?
27—Who painted most famous portraits of George Washington?
29—Single thing.
32—Conjunction.
34—How is the Danube described?
35—What "may in summer wear a nest of robins in her hair"?
38—What produces artificial currents of air?
39—What is an East Indian timber tree?
41—Toward.
43—Trainmaster (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

I BELIEVE in Democracy because it releases the energies of every human being.—WOODROW WILSON

Colors of Insects Come From "Skyscrapers"

H. P. Blakeslee
(Associated Press Features)

The electron microscope shows that the iridescent colors of insects come from structures resembling skyscrapers.

There are row after row of ridges, their tops only about a half wavelength of light apart,

their sides a honeycomb of layers resembling windows, dropping 10 or more stories to the base.

Even this base is not yet street level on the insect skyscrapers. For the skyscrapers stand on top of arches, which strikingly resemble artists' drawings of future American cities.

There is no color in any of these insect structures. The brilliant hues all come from the action of the ridge tops in breaking up light and reflecting it in rainbows.

The new electron microscope studies are reported in the Journal of Applied Physics by Thomas F. Anderson and A. Glenn Richards, Jr., of the R. C. A. Manufacturing Company.

Washing Machine Now 'Automobile'

When Mrs. Raymond Mortimer's washing machine went to pieces in their LeRoy, N. Y., home, 15-year-old Ned Mortimer discovered that the small gasoline motor attached to the machine was in good condition.

Adding imagination to training received in LeRoy High School's industrial arts courses, Ned has evolved his own automobile that solves virtually all rationing problems, because it has no pneumatic tires and will travel 60 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The remnants of the washing machine, an ancient bicycle, and bits and parts picked up here and there produced a chain-driven "car" which Ned says cost approximately $25 to $30.

With the help of Richard Kipers, his industrial arts teacher, Ned and several other classmates manufactured their own transmission, welded a framework together from discarded iron, and installed shock absorbers and springs. Its top speed is 20 miles an hour, half the legal limit allowed in New York State under wartime conditions.

The only problem was found to be lack of a reverse gear in the transmission. Ned solves that by climbing out of the seat, lifting up the front end of the machine and turning it about.

Gas and Fruit Trees

Soviet experts have discovered that butylene gas speeds the growth of fruit trees.

In Lighter Vein

Sample

The new member of the country club had cut a huge slab out of the turf with his iron, and to the surprise of his caddy proceeded to stuff it in his pocket.

"You can't do that, sir," replied the horrified boy. "You must put the turf back in its place."

"Nonsense," replied the golfer, "you've got plenty left. I'm going to send this to a friend that wants to know what this course is like."

Which?

An old farmer of a Worcestershire village fell asleep in his wagon, and two other farm hands thought they would play a prank on him, and unhitched his horses from the wagon and took them home. Upon awakening some hours afterwards, rubbing his eyes and looking around, the farmer said:

"Well, if my name be John Jones, I've lost two horses, but if it ain't I've found a cart."—Exchange.

And Flower Show

The bride wore a white wool winter dress and had a corsage of American beauty rosebuds, dwarf pompom chrysanthemums and white uniform.

The groom wore his U. S. Navy snapdragons.—Falls City (Neb.) Journal.

Very pretty little wedding.—The New Yorker.

Rationing

The other day Geo. S. Kaufman asked Oscar Levant if he understood the point system of rationing. "Very simple," said Oscar. "You point to what you want, and the grocer says you can't have it."—Toledo Blade.

Brevities

Detroit News: We'll make up a statistic here and confirm it later: The entire American Navy in 1797 weighed less than the blueprints for this one.

Chicago Daily News: The food crisis confronts the cities' teeming millions with an unsuspected fact of life. It seems that our farm produce is raised, not found.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Doris, will you stop fighting with your Dad over the one clean pair of overalls!"

Daily Anecdote

Flustering the Famous

In his early touring days in the United States, the great Polish pianist, Ignace Paderewski, attracted considerable attention by his habit of wearing his hair extremely long.

One day, on the streets of New York, a newsboy plucked at his sleeve.

"What time is it, mister?" he asked.

Paderewski looked at his watch obligingly.

"Ten minutes to 3," he replied.

"At 3 o'clock," suggested the puckish urchin, "go get yourself a haircut!"

Irritated by this impudence, Paderewski recounted the incident at once to the policeman on the corner, concluding with the question:

"What shall I do about it?"

The policeman glanced at the musician's luxuriant thatch and then pulled out his watch.

"Well," he declared, "you might hurry a bit. There's less than 8 minutes left!"

Triple Play

Des Moines

Recently two soldiers jumped off the troop train on which they had been passengers to enjoy a bit of leg-stretching at Perry, Iowa. They evidently stretched too far, however, for the train started off without them.

A sympathetic motorist from Dawson took the stranded pair to Coon Rapids in an effort to overtake the train, but the train had already passed that point. From there still another motorist whisked the boys to the town of Manilla, but missed the train there by ten minutes.

Completing a modern counterpart of the "Tinkers, to Evers, to Chance" combination of baseball fame, their third driver took them to Council Bluffs, where the soldiers were finally able to rejoin their companions.

A Verse for Today . . .

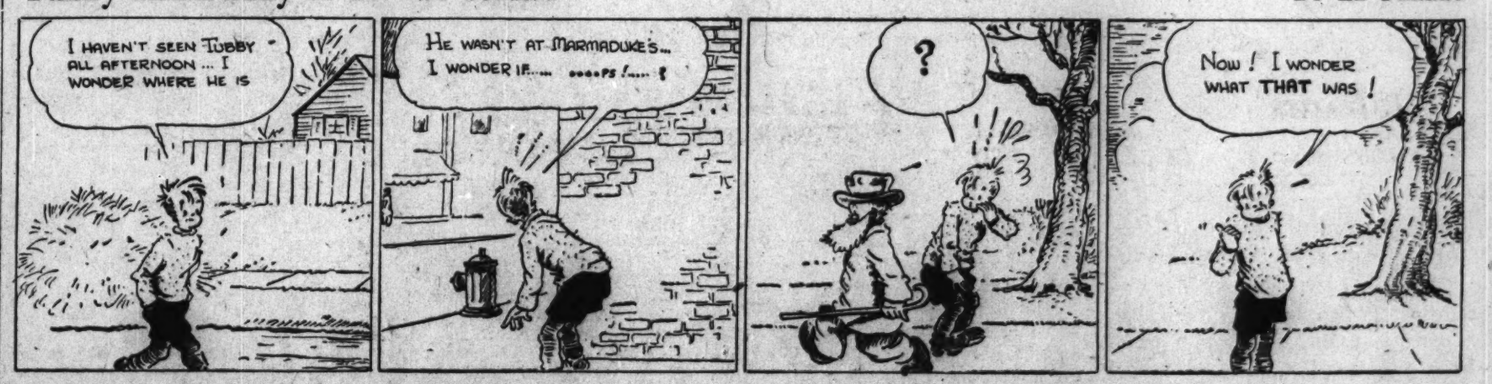
I have set the LORD *always before me: because he is at my right hand, I shall not be moved.*—Ps. 16:8

NEWS ITEM— AMONG THE FIRST SIGNS OF SPRING.

MOTH BAG
1943 REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE BLANK
KEEP OFF THE GRASS
AH, DEAR STRANGER, WHY DO YOU NOT LIKE THE FIRST SWEET FLOWERS OF SPRING?
THEY SMELL
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*We Wonder!*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now—Maybe I'll Find Out What's Going On!*

By Rodgers

Wow! Was I excited when I saw Mr. Brown and that war plant man go into our house!
For a minute I was tempted to make myself as scarce as possible-
But I decided I might just as well face the music now as later-
"At least I'll have a chance to find out what goes on!" I told myself-
So- I made quite sure I wouldn't miss a word!

The Adventures of Waddles—*On Second Thought, It Sounds Second Rate*

By The Hagers

"Bill, I swam past your ship today; She lay at anchor in the bay.
As I drew near, I could discern 'Fango Gallina' on the stern."
"Then that's her name. It sounds first-rate. We'll look it up. It's Spanish, mate."
Bill roared, "Well, hoist the spanker, men! 'Fango Gallina' means mud hen!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fish or Cut Bait

It is time the American people began to face the facts about their relations with Russia. Disagreements, frank disagreements, are less likely to be disastrous than are half-hearted good intentions and half-baked national purposes. The visit of Mr. Eden and the discussion aroused by an editorial in The Times, of London, may help Americans to come to closer grips with their own purposes toward Russia in particular and the peace in general.

What is to be Russia's role in Europe? Where should the Soviet's western border be drawn? Should it be allowed to absorb the Baltic States and partition Poland? Such questions bring into focus the larger one of what part America will play in Europe after the war. The London Times frankly expects that the stabilization of Europe will depend chiefly on British-Russian co-operation, anticipating little participation by the United States.

The isolationist press at once leaps in with headlines about "Russian-British Plans to Dominate Europe." Mr. Eden, according to report, hastens to say that The Times does not voice the views of the British Government. The intimation is that Britain expects America to be a full partner in a general security system and in the settlement of Europe.

Undoubtedly that role is open to the United States and the British Government hopes that it will be accepted. Joseph Stalin has indicated that he has little faith that others will protect Russia and is inclined to provide his own protection by pushing his borders westward. If Britain says, "You can't do that," it must offer some other form of security to Russia. It can neither say "no" to Moscow nor offer guarantees without assurances of support from the United States.

So we come to the heart of the matter: What will the United States do to promote—and to maintain—a decent peace in Europe? There is no good in building up an emotional resistance to Russian claims unless the American people are prepared to take some effective part in keeping the peace.

What part that will be will have to be worked out by the thinking and the events of the next few months. American troops will be landing in Europe before the war is over and their presence will change the short-range picture. But in the long-range it is probable that Britain will play a larger role in Europe and have a more direct influence upon Russia than will the United States.

Yet the more firm and definite American opinion is in accepting a full share in a world-wide security system the more hope there is for a just and enduring peace. Those who shout about British-Russian "domination" of Europe would try—by sowing suspicion and hatred—to prevent any effective participation of the United States in a security system. They had better fish or cut bait. They had better be willing to stop domination by anybody or they had better stop stirring up trouble. That is the choice, not only in relations with Russia, but on the whole question of a decent postwar world.

The Ruml Plan Is the Issue

There is one advantage at least in the way the fight over the Ruml Plan is shaping in Congress: There will not be a great number of pay-as-you-go alternatives offered. Thus, when the matter comes to a vote it can be a clean-cut decision whether to put America on a pay-as-you-go income-tax basis payment, or not. And if it is to be pay-as-you-go, it will be the simple, understandable Ruml version and not some complicated alternate.

It is true that Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee is presenting another plan. But since this offers pay-as-you-go only to those who can somehow pay two years' taxes in one, chief interest in his plan is likely to center on the feature providing for withholding tax payments from pay envelopes.

The central idea of the withholding tax has been embraced also by Ruml Plan supporters. This should have the political effect of focusing debate on the skip-a-year angle of the Ruml proposal, and that is where debate belongs.

In the meantime, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau has been to the White House and reports the Administration stands with him 100 per cent in support of the Doughton Plan. Since few oppose a withholding tax, this means Administration weight will balance the scales against pay-as-you-go — unless it is achieved by paying two years' taxes in one. This is no year for that.

When the Heart Dictates

It seems that so much time has passed since folk have written letters that many of them don't feel that they know how. They go in ever-increasing numbers to the libraries to look for models, and the world's great love letters are in especial demand. Miss Margaret Wehler, one of New York City's librarians, has written an article on this folksy and touching subject for "Branch Library Book News." It is not that the writers intend to plagiarize the Shaws and Ellen Terrys, the Brownings, or other great authors of affectionate letters. They seem to seek chiefly confidence and inspiration.

Miss Wehler remarks:

> It really started after the draft began taking men away to camp. The use of books on letter writing took a sudden rise about six months ago . . . Now it's a daily request.

Good! For this means that letters are being written. But a warning from a writer in the Atlantic Monthly—a wife whose husband has been in uniform many months—may help the new letter-writers as much as any of the books they seek. Listen:

> It is unjust to complain that we were never taught how to write a good letter. It is like being taught to lead a good life . . . With letter writing it is the same as with swimming—the best way to learn is to be thrown in.

And remember:

> The most important thing in a letter is the sound of the sender's voice.

That is the Atlantic writer again. And she says:

> If a man's letters are not like him or a woman's are not like her, it is more of a tragedy than the separation between them.

The books on letter writing may help many to find their voices, as it were, on paper. But it would be too bad if these novices all became Bernard Shaws or Katherine Mansfields instead of just Joe and Mary, Alice and Bill.

That Guttural Yankee Twang!

A propagandist in Berlin, hopeful of sapping the morale of American troops in North Africa, invites confidence by telling whoever hears him that he too is a "Yankee," adding to dispel any possible doubt that "people don't think I am an American because they say I don't speak with an American accent." Thoughtful hearers may wonder what he would sound like with an "American" accent. "This," he tells them, "is Berlin calling the boys of the American Expeditionary Force. It's a shame you are over there in Africa and we're going to do the best we can to cheer you up, because we don't bear you any grudge. We know it's all the result of this awful old Jewish propaganda and that one of these days you'll wake up and discover it was an awful nightmare."

And so on. The unconscious humor of the accentless "Yankee" is no doubt more effective in cheering up than are the conscious efforts of the Berlin radio comedians Fritz and Fred, whose program assumes that the Expeditionary Force will be cheered up by jokes about the sinking of American shipping by U-boats and by uncomplimentary reference to President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Fritz and Fred habitually call England the "Brutish Empire" because, as they carefully explain, "the British are brutal."

Members of the Expeditionary Force may well wonder at such nonsense seriously thought out and put on the air to seduce them from their allegiance to the United States. Berlin has apparently learned nothing from the experience of that serious-minded helper who was nicknamed "Haw-Haw" in England and listened to because he was funny. An incurable obtuseness of the German official mind in thinking about other nationalities has unwittingly limited the effectiveness of German propaganda. Here the obtuseness seems to run wild. The national arrogance back of Hitlerism has assumed that it could impose its superiority upon supposedly inferior intelligences by German say-so in implausible English. But after all, a foundation stone of the New Order is that whatever persuades or amuses a German ought to and must persuade or amuse everybody else.

The problem of getting into the diner has revived the old-fashioned custom of carrying lunches on the train, says the Emporia Gazette. But we hope Aunt Til never repeats her mistake of packing the fried chicken in a shoebox that had been full of woolens and mothballs.

Hint to mothers and wives: When Johnny comes home on his first leave from camp, don't ask him to show you how they peel potatoes in the Army.

Our Readers Say—

"Action in the East"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor has been a blessing in our home for over thirty years. The reader could always expect a reasoned and truthful expression of opinion on any world happening, free of sensationalism. Judge of our horror and grief when we read "The Bookshelf" in which the book, "Action in the East," was reviewed under the subheading "Shame at Singapore," in seeming utter ignorance of the part played by the Civil Service, the civilian community in support of the fighting men.

Your reviewer would strongly object if we who are not Americans were to judge the American people by your business crooks and gangsters, or judge your home life by the actions of men and women among you who disregard the sacredness of the marriage vow. Neither must the British Malayan community be judged by "the gorgers of heavy food" or the "guzzlers of drink" that your reviewer reads of in another newspaper man's notebooks. My husband and I lived in Malaya for many years, and we know that no more blame can be attached to the Malayan Civil Service or the British civilians there for the downfall of Malaya, than can be placed on the U. S. A. civil administrators and civilians at Pearl Harbor.

If I wrote what I know personally of the war effort of the civilian community of Malaya for many months before the tragic fall of Singapore you could not find space to print it. British women went to train in the native wards of the hospitals; they organized canteens, cooking the meals Australian soldiers love in the canteen and club kitchens in tropical heat; they knitted; they sewed; they washed and mended soldiers' garments; they found homesick lads a quiet peaceful corner in their homes. Their husbands were either in the Volunteer Fighting forces, or in one of the many civilian defense centers, training for special war work.

I know personally men between 45 and 73 who strained and sweated at unaccustomed physical tasks in order to back up the soldiers. And most of these men are now prisoners of war in Japanese hands, and some of the women too. Ten months have passed, and we have heard no word of them and do not know how they fare. If and when they do return to us, will it be to find that public opinion has been turned against them by newspaper men, filling their notebooks with "graphic facts" and with a taste for alliteration in their titles?

By this mail, I hope you will receive the Colonial Secretary of Malaya's (Mr. Jones's) reply to charges similar to those brought out in the review, and I trust you will be able to give the same prominence to Mr. Jones's defense of Malayan civil servants and the British civilian community as was given to their criticism.

(Mrs.) GERTRUDE WILKINSON
Sydney, Australia.

[Editor's Note.—Mrs. Wilkinson's letter is printed as characteristic of a number of criticisms received of "Action in the East" by O. D. Gallagher, reviewed on this page. Mr. Gallagher, a South African who was an accredited British War correspondent during the campaign in Malaya, is now an officer in His Majesty's forces. Many divergent views will need to be reconciled before the complicated Malayan campaign is fully explained. The Christian Science Monitor is glad to publish today in the Wide Horizon column another revealing contribution to the understanding of those critical days.]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

For a Complete Job

I Collect Chains

A button is important to me only when it isn't there; that is, when it isn't where it should be—adjacent to a relative buttonhole. Such a button becomes tremendously important by its absence. But I should never make a hobby of collecting missing buttons—or any kind of buttons.

Still, I know a woman who does. She has made a study of buttons, their histories and all about them. And when she talks about buttons you forget such commonplace connections as laundry day and shirt collars. A choice button to her is a thrill.

A salt shaker is also a wonderful thing to have. But for myself, I would never think of collecting them. Just one for each end of the table and maybe one in the middle—that's enough salt shakers for me.

However, I enjoy listening to a housewife I know who collects salt and pepper shakers talk about her hobby. Her knowledge of her subject and her enthusiasm make salt shakers assume gigantic proportions, and later when at table I shake my own more gently, remembering.

* * *

So far I have never made a hobby of collecting anything for myself. In fact, I have thought I had no hobby at all. But now I suspect I have acquired one. It is a hobby which has overtaken me gradually, and you may easily share it, if you like.

My newly exposed hobby is the hobby of helping other people pursue their hobbies. Here's how it works. I collect things to contribute to my friends' hobbies. For instance, for over three years I have been saving postage stamps—just ordinary cancelled twos, and threes, and ones—for a lady whose hobby is saving them for her sister who gives them to a church organization which sells them and uses the money for charitable work.

* * *

All the rare or unusual stamps I get I save for a fellow who grows to magnificent heights at the mere sight of a stamp he does not already possess.

Then there is the friend who collects match book covers. Any unusual ones I see I try to obtain for him, and his pleasure in a new acquisition is wonderful to see.

There is also the young lady I know who thinks—in common with many other people—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace is a truly great man. Her hobby is making scrapbooks of all the pictures, articles, and references to the Vice-President she can get. Into this hobby I enter with plenty of enthusiasm.

There's the possibility that we may have to add a wing to the house where I live—as space becomes scarcer with each new hobby I embrace for my friends. Friends of mine are impressed into service in the pursuance of my hobby. They seem to enjoy it, too. But sometimes they cast wondering glances at me when they learn the extent of my interests. "I thought it was stamps you were collecting," one friend protested good-naturedly when I asked him to bring me a paper from Cleveland for a friend whose hobby is collecting papers from as many different cities as possible.

Through my friends who contribute to my hobby of helping other people to pursue and enjoy their hobbies a fine chain of friendship is formed. Thus, you might say, I really am a chain collector. CY LANCE

North . . South . . East . . West

Resurgent Fraternalism

By Frank L. Perrin

There is, happily, an irrepressible desire in the human heart to seek kindred fellowship whenever burdens seem to be heavier, and emergencies demand unity of thought and action. Discernment, entirely lacking in the contagious impulses which rule the mob, determines choice of ritual, creed, tenets, or disciplinary book of rules. The haven of refuge, the arena of activity, the prescribed method of operation, is chosen when the individual discovers for himself the opportunity for rendering needed service to others, who in turn meet some need of which they have become conscious.

In those countries which have come under the domination of the foes of democracy, the invader has seen to it that the oldest of the influential fraternal organizations was forced, at least for the time being, to cease its prescribed activities. It is demanded that there shall be no secrets from the conqueror, no affirmation of love for or a faith in any but the supreme master of the forces of destruction and hatred.

What has been the reaction to this in the countries and in the hearts still free and unafraid? There has been impressed, perhaps universally, a realization that the privilege denied is one worth preserving at any cost. Meanwhile, it has inspired in the hearts of temporarily subjugated peoples everywhere a keener appreciation of that which is now withheld and a determination to repossess and again enjoy that which is by right their own. But more important is the genuine appreciation by the peoples of free countries of the value of a privilege not heretofore esteemed at its true or at least its potential worth.

* * *

How many of us, not serious students and champions of the arts of fraternalism, have contributed our moral support to a work to which we once seriously committed ourselves without reservation? How many, allied with the supplementary activities of the church of our choice, actually render more than passive service to a cause deserving our support?

And so it is interesting that, in this present season of awakening and realization, the appreciation of the benefits of fraternal association and fellowship is prompted by a desire to seek the sympathetic aid and fellowship of true friends with common problems and mutual hopes, rather than by a wholly unselfish willingness to give unreservedly. But that ambition, that hope, that readiness, to accept the advice and counsel of one's fellows is commendable because it is prompted by a spirit of humility. There is no accompanying surrender of individual conviction or preconceived faith in the soundness of one's judgment. There is, rather, a realization of the fact that there is strength and measurable safety in genuine unity of aims and purposes, and an encouraging assurance of ultimate success where all true effort is united on the side of right and justice.

There is no sincere fraternal bond or spirit of comradeship among the members of an armed force impressed into service or hysterically inspired by the leader of an unrighteous cause. The very essence of fraternalism and fellowship is absent because its basis is lacking or nonexistent. The resulting weakness is fundamental. The structure, lacking an essential foundation, must fall. Then, it may be, the task of regenerating the surviving graduates of this school of sophists will be undertaken by the more fortunate survivors of fraternal organizations, the churches and the voluntary societies which have kept the faith and carried the torch of true enlightenment.

* * *

There once prevailed in American communities both large and small a persistent opposition to what some persons denounced or mildly frowned upon as the "joiners." The neighborhood rivalries and harmless animosities engendered were not serious, principally because of the fact that the "joiners" were quite convinced that those outside the voluntary circles did not remain outside always because of their own choice in the matter. But time and resourcefulness gradually leveled these apparent inequalities. Eventually there were groups enough to accommodate those of common purposes, though of somewhat divergent views or ambitions.

Into these sanctuaries where freedom of thought is sacred, and where men and women with united desires to help and be helped fraternize and plan to preserve and perpetuate a common heritage, an ever-increasing number are being received and welcomed. This resurgence cannot be misunderstood. It emphasizes, unmistakably, a realization that in human fraternal brotherhood there is strength and safety for the community and the country, and conscientious freedom for the initiate in the realization of having some part in a common cause.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Mills of Congress

Remember how the brand, spanking new win-the-war Congress was going to come to grips with the tax problem and settle that burdensome issue so everyone on the home front would know just where he stood on March 15? Well, there always is something to be thankful for and, at the moment, we're bubbling over with gratitude that we have a military high command running our war. —*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Malaya—Another View

By S. W. Jones, C. M. G.

Former British Resident of Selangor, Colonial Secretary for Straits Settlements from 1940-42

From the magazine "British Malaya"

The blame for the loss of Malaya lies far from the door of Malaya's people and government. Much of the mischief has been done through a foolish refusal to face the fact that Malaya fell to superior strength. . . . Doubtless during the campaign there were faults of judgment and act, and the human capacity to err was not overcome, but justice will not be done by ignoring the handicaps and difficulties.

In 1940, service in the Volunteer Forces of the Colony was made compulsory for British subjects of European extraction under 41 years of age. In the middle of 1941, compulsory service in the defense of the Colony was extended to include those over 41 and under 55. Exemptions from this compulsion were granted as a result of medical examination or because of an overriding need for service in some key position in another phase of the war effort. . . .

Malaya had, early in the war, been given its role. It was to put all its effort into producing rubber and tin to provide the Empire with those munitions of war and also, through sale to dollar countries, with its sinews. For this purpose, every European in the country was needed and it was found possible to spare only a few of the younger men for military service. This put a severe strain on those who were left. . . .

* * *

There were some 10,000 members of the various Passive Defense Forces in Singapore and Europeans were largely responsible for their training and subsequent command.

The European women of Singapore . . . worked in Government and business offices and for the Services, served in the aid-posts of the Medical Auxiliary Service, in the Blood Transfusion unit, and as auxiliary nurses in the Corps.

A loud shout has gone up that the people danced while the battle of Malaya was raging. Before the Japanese attacked, folks pursued their wonted recreations, although on a reduced scale. They played games, sailed boats, swam, danced, took the dog for a walk, listened to music, and read books. They were to be seen at cinemas, especially when the entrance prices were multiplied on behalf of some war charity. They felt no sense of sin in so doing.

Training as volunteers of the Passive Defense Services, extra work incurred during the periods of the Volunteer Camps, or because of dwindling staffs, and petrol rationing emptied the playing fields of Singapore. . . . There may have been a few who made a little time to dance, and some of those evacuated from up-country and condemned to find lodging in Singapore hotels may have found an anodyne in watching scenes so greatly opposed to their own recent melancholy experiences. But no one with any power of discernment or bowels of compassion could use such occasions to libel a community.

Singapore was too gravely intent on the crowding problems the failure of our arms had brought, working too feverishly in its banks and shipping offices and Government departments to have much leisure, and that little it certainly had earned the right to use as it chose.

* * *

That is not to say that its record was all perfection. Nobody felt proud of the first reaction of some of the women to the treacherous attack and their rush to buy food for hoarding. As ever, human nature peeped out to suggest to some that they could do the job much better than those to whom it had been entrusted. Cretinous rumors flew round and not all of them perished quickly enough in the blast of healthy laughter. . . . But most of the minor discontents and disorders had their origin in a pressing anxiety to be doing something, in or out of the limelight, for the deliverance of Malaya. . . .

There was more than one measure imposed at the behest of Whitehall with which the local commercial community could justly quarrel. But in their patient endurance of these things as in their active participation in the defense of the Colony, the Europeans are entitled to the praise and gratitude of the rest of the Empire, where only in Great Britain and Malta was to be found the like.

This is the true picture of Singapore. It is not the picture the "special" correspondents and those passing through Singapore on expensive but not obviously valuable errands have drawn.

All that the Europeans of Singapore were asked to do in the interests of the Empire at war they did, as they did all they were asked to do in the defense of Malaya.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 2287-1263 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 633 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

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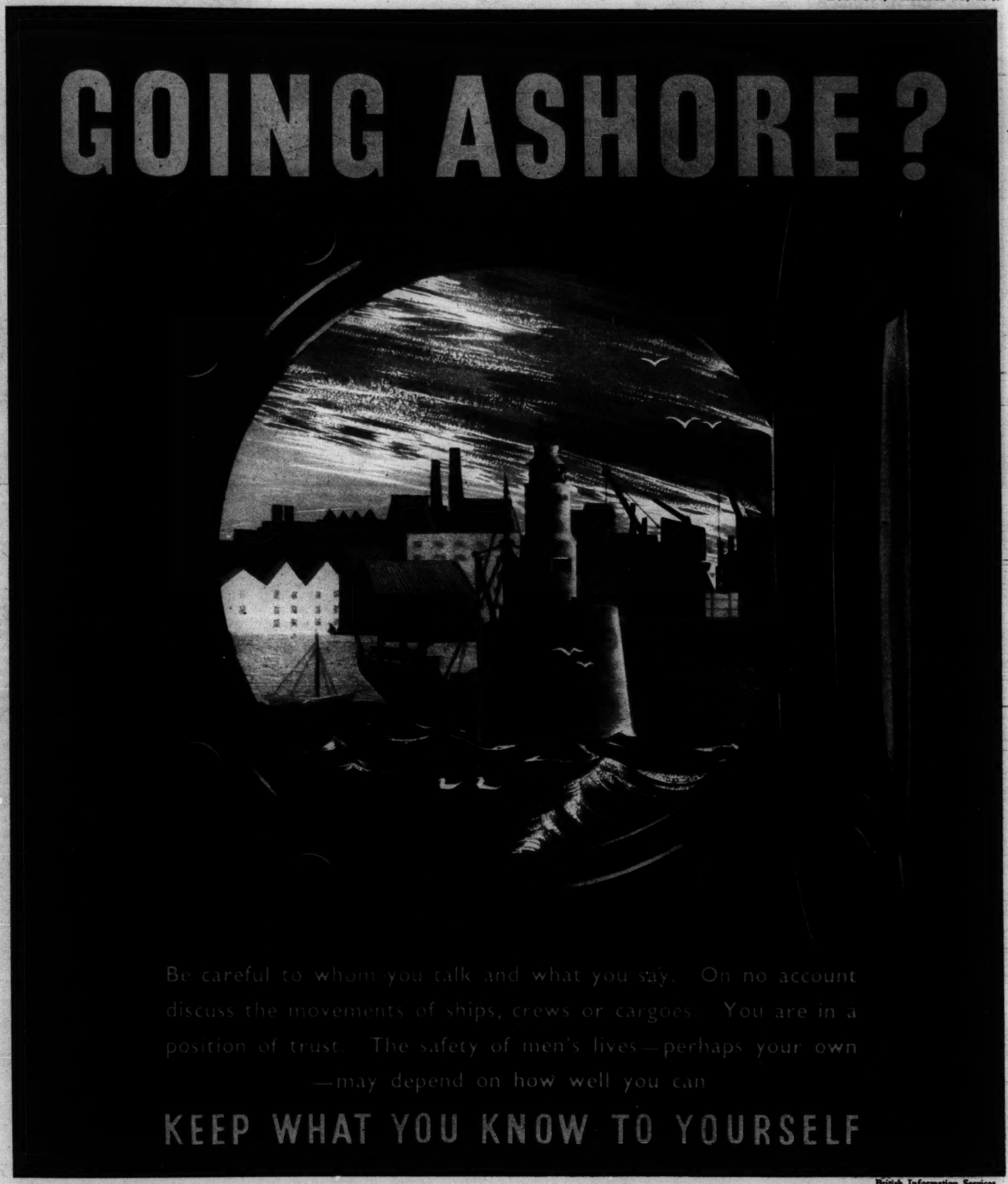
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, MARCH 20, 1943*


GOING ASHORE?
Be careful to whom you talk and what you say. On no account discuss the movements of ships, crews or cargoes. You are in a position of trust. The safety of men's lives—perhaps your own —may depend on how well you can
KEEP WHAT YOU KNOW TO YOURSELF

British Information Services

BRITISH POSTER, ITS MESSAGE TRANSLATED INTO FOUR LANGUAGES, IS INDICATIVE OF THE WARTIME PATTERN • *Page 8*

RATIONING: Why Not? It's a Peoples' War - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Page 4

With One End of Their Line to Africa Threatened, the Germans, Poised in the Pyrenees, Are Reported Ready, If Need Be, to Drive Down the Coast of Spain

Where Stands Franco?

By Saville R. Davis

Somewhere between eight and ten German army divisions are poised just above the Pyrenees, ready to strike through Spain if the order is given. Behind them and to the eastward are perhaps ten divisions more, covering the southern approaches to France from across the Mediterranean. These in turn are backed by another 20 or so divisions in the Low Countries and northern France, guarding Germany's western sea defenses.

South of the Pyrenees is the enigmatic Spanish Army, with something between 25 and 35 unevenly equipped divisions. And across the Straits of Gibraltar in Spanish Morocco is a still more enigmatic Spanish colonial army of perhaps seven to ten divisions, infiltrated with German agents, hemmed in with United Nations men and persuasion, and camped on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's rear.

Meanwhile, behind General Eisenhower stands the State Department in Washington, which currently is anointing Gen. Francisco Franco's neutrality with food, cotton, and petroleum in exchange for tungsten, mercury, copper, and lead—in what some call an "appeasement" policy and others insist is the "military neutralization" of Franco.

The lines tighten around Spain with every day that Marshal Erwin Rommel is backed further into Tunisia, and Germany has to consider more seriously supporting him with a second pronged attack through Spain.

Where, then, stands Franco?

There is an old Spanish saying that when four Spaniards are discussing politics, five opinions are represented. Nowadays when this question of Spanish neutrality is brought up almost anywhere in the western world, the discussion is equally full of anarchy.

In any war, the position of a neutral in the path of battle is a complex one. And in this war, Franco's position is at the center of as fine a tangle of military, political, and ecclesiastical maneuvers, of prejudices hanging over from the Spanish civil war, and passions aroused by the term "appeasement," as ever defied simple explanation.

Merely to stake out the subject, let alone understand it, it is necessary to clarify these points:

Why Franco does not want to fight on Germany's side.

Why Franco does not want to join forces with the United Nations and fight on their side.

Why he could not, even if he wanted to.

Why Germany doesn't want to take on the grief of ruling and feeding Spain, unless it absolutely has to.

Why Germany may have to.

Why the United States doesn't want to push Franco unnecessarily into Germany's hands.

Why the United States hopes ultimately to gain the upper hand, in which case it won't care greatly what Franco does.

How the United States is stalling along in its Spanish policy until then, trying to increase Spain's unwillingness to let the Germans in, and thereby raising the cost to Germany of an occupation.

With a little patience, these points can be made to fit into a logical pattern, and the following paragraphs represent an effort to outline this pattern within a brief space.

Ideologically, Franco stands somewhere between the extremes of fascism and democracy, but much nearer to fascism. He stands at present for a conservative fascism, so to speak; a fascism in which the new slogans and techniques are used to support an upper-class, rather than a lower-class, dictatorship. In a peacetime world, he would be ranked ideologically as an in-between. In today's wartime world, where men and nations must be counted and shadings of gray give place to inexorable blacks and whites, Franco must be counted a fascist. He thought he could use fascism and yet control it; and in trying to do so, he became so deeply committed to it that now it controls him, and he must continue to use fascism or perish. He cannot be with us, and, consequently, he is against us.

And yet Franco cannot go happily to war on Germany's side. He has observed what happened to Mussolini, who did just that. He must now doubt that Germany inevitably will win the war. If he plunged in, General Eisenhower would try to bite off Spanish Africa instantly, perhaps with the help of Spain's own colonial troops, and Spain itself would become a great world battleground once again, overnight. Germany has no food nor munitions to sustain Franco, and he has little or none of his own. Spain never recovered from that most horrible of wars, a civil war, and simply couldn't stand another war, and simply couldn't stand another.

* * *

Furthermore, the Spanish Americas are by now quite solidly arrayed against Germany. Spain has grown older to the point where the mother needs her children economically and fraternally more than they need her. It would go against the grain to provoke their nearly unanimous desertion and contempt on the war issue.

On the other side of the picture, neither can Franco join the democracies. He is not a democrat. Like most Spaniards, he is a nationalist and wants British overlordship no more than German. Already, in fact, the democracies are a threat to men across the Straits, and with Washington slowly passing from an amateur bungler in Pan-Americanism into a newer, more genuine friend of the Spanish Americas, there is a new menace to Franco's dream of rebuilt empire.

But even these points are auxiliaries to the real point. Even if Franco wanted to join the United Nations, Germany, of course, could not tolerate it. With Russia crowding in from the East, it is vital for Germany to keep its western enemies pushed back across the seas. It cannot permit Italy and Spain to invite the enemy in, and bring hostile aircraft to the bases of the Brenner or the Pyrenees. Those German divisions in readiness to the north of Irun and Port Bou are more than a potential striking force at Eisenhower's rear. They are insurance—against any bad behavior of Spain.

So, too, is the fifth column of German agents and technicians and pro-German Spaniards who are ready to open the door from the inside, if their master in Berlin speaks. It was Franco, you will remember, who originated that term "fifth column." He had four columns converging on Madrid, he said, as the sands of the Spanish Republic were running low. "And I have a fifth column within the city which will deliver it over to me."

Now it is he who rules uneasily over Madrid and another who nourishes the fifth column in his midst.

It appears, then, that Franco doesn't want to join the Germans; that he will not, and cannot, join the democracies. He is a natural neutral, if there ever was one, to the extent that he has any choice in the matter. But the area of choice is narrowing around him, and soon he will be at the mercy of forces bigger than he—if, indeed, there is any mercy in them.

Having examined Spain's windmill, then, let us look at the winds themselves which make the mill careen.

Germany would rather have Spain on the cheap, without having to rule it or fight for it, lettting Franco keep it in the Fascist column. Nothing could present a less appetizing picture for Hitler's administrators, who already are gorged on an indigestible diet of occupied countries, than the obstinate Spanish. The Italians are trouble enough as allies, and they are merely indifferent administrators. But Spaniards traditionally have a positive gift for anarchy which makes them the mortal enemies of government, and the circumstances of today have caused them to revert to this trait in its most truculent form. Furthermore, the Germans cannot feed Spain, and are quite content to let the United Nations do the feeding job for them. And if this were not enough, there are strategic reasons for not extending

(Continued on page 13)

Flying Fraternity of 100,000 Amateurs

By Beatrice Oppenheim

IN THE GRAY HALF-LIGHT of an Atlantic dawn, two tiny airplanes skim like dragonflies close above the sea. Below, a lone merchant ship, separated during the night from her convoy, pushes onward through the smoke screen of morning haze.

Quietly, almost invisible in the vast ocean spaces, a periscope rises not far from the vessel. The plane motors roar a quick challenge. The periscope dips like a live thing and disappears. From the spot the seamen hear a sound like the plunging of a dolphin. An enemy submarine has crash dived; an American freighter, all hands and vital war cargo, are saved this time from torpedoing.

Such an incident is now "routine" to many of the nation's civilian fliers. Mobilized as the Civil Air Patrol by the Office of Civilian Defense little more than a year ago, these volunteers—without benefit of limelight—are performing spectacular services over land and sea.

There are nearly 70,000 men and women pilots, student pilots, mechanics, radio operators, flying photographers organized in "CAP" wings in each of the 48 states, and "squadrons" and "flights" at more than 1,000 airports. In the course of their work, the patrols have sometimes flown a total of 500,000 miles in a single week.

Operating in "flivver" planes built for sport, not for combat, the "Flying Minute Men" play an important part in the protection of shipping on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. They are credited with the sinking of U-boats, although whether by the civilian pilots themselves, or by Army bombers summoned by radio, is still a military secret. Only recently James M. Landis, head of the Office of Civilian Defense, revealed that the volunteer planes actually carry bombs. The off-shore patrols also have sped aid to Allied vessels crippled by the enemy and have directed rescuers to hundreds of victims of Nazi torpedoings.

On inland duty, the "Minute Men" guard defense areas, pipelines, and reservoirs from sabotage. They assist forest rangers to spot fires, and have saved miles of irreplaceable timber from incineration. Flying over sparsely populated districts, they have located tons of metal scrap—an assortment ranging from the corrugated iron roofs of abandoned buildings near Gary, Ind., to 25 miles of unused railway outside Schenectady, N. Y.

The entire assembly line of a great war plant was threatened with stoppage recently for lack of 16 pounds of small repair parts. As in dozens of similar emergencies, a Civil Air Patrol pilot, with the swiftness of Aladdin's genie, whisked the necessary parts from another factory hundreds of miles away. No fraction of a man hour was lost.

In the great open spaces of the Pacific Northwest, volunteers fly thousands of miles daily on regular schedules and routes, carrying needed materials, key personnel and urgent dispatches between defense plants and Army posts. Efficiency is such that in one 30-day experiment the average cost of transporting a pound of goods 100 miles was found to be 10 cents.

At Army training camps, tasks like towing aerial targets for gunnery practice, simulating air support for ground troops, checking camouflage, and testing air-raid spotter systems have been taken over by the patrols.

Pre-induction courses given by the CAP in air navigation, meteorology, and flight theory are speeding the training of fliers for the armed services. The Rock Island, Ill., Squadron recently completed such instruction for 130 air cadet candidates.

The heroism of at least two CAP pilots has already been officially cited. Maj. Hugh R. Sharp, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., and Lieut. Edmond I. Edwards of Newark, Del., received the Army Air Medal from President Roosevelt for their daring rescue in heavy seas of a fellow CAP pilot whose plane had crashed. It was the first time that decoration had ever been presented to a civilian. Since the exploit, Lieutenant Edwards has become an ensign in the Navy.

Quick thinking by the civilian fliers has saved Army planes several times. When Lieut. Ralph Stevens and his wife, both patrol members, noticed an Army plane circling above Portsmouth, Ohio, unable to find a safe landing, they attracted the pilot's attention by setting flares along a bridge. Then holding torches outside the windows of their car, they led the way to the local airport.

Using blinker signals produced with an automobile headlight, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hinshaw, another CAP couple, guided an Army plane safely down on a farm at Churubusco, Ind., in a blinding snowstorm.

During recent floods in the Midwest, civilian fliers performed important rescue and reconnaissance missions. There are no details yet—because it is a patrol practice to do the job and let the telling wait.

Papin Photo

LINED UP FOR INSPECTION AT LAMBERT FIELD, ST. LOUIS
Operating With Privately Owned Planes, These Volunteer Minute Men of the Air Fly Hundreds of Miles Daily on Regular Routes and Special Service

The men and women who "keep 'em flying" are pretty much a cross section of the air bugs of any American town. Minimum age for ground crew members is 16, for fliers 18. There are high school students and grandfathers, bankers and stenographers, garage mechanics, farmers, housewives, storekeepers. There are also a few celebrities like Mary Astor and Jose Iturbi.

All members of the CAP are American citizens, native-born or naturalized at least 10 years from friendly countries. Fingerprints of all are checked by the FBI. About 10 per cent of the entire membership are women. A limited number of high school juniors and seniors, both girls and boys, are accepted as CAP cadets.

Only one third of the patrols are licensed pilots, another third are student pilots, and the rest ground crew men, mechanics, typists, radio operators and other technicians. Among these last are air-minded Americans who are having their first chance to get really close to the take-off runways.

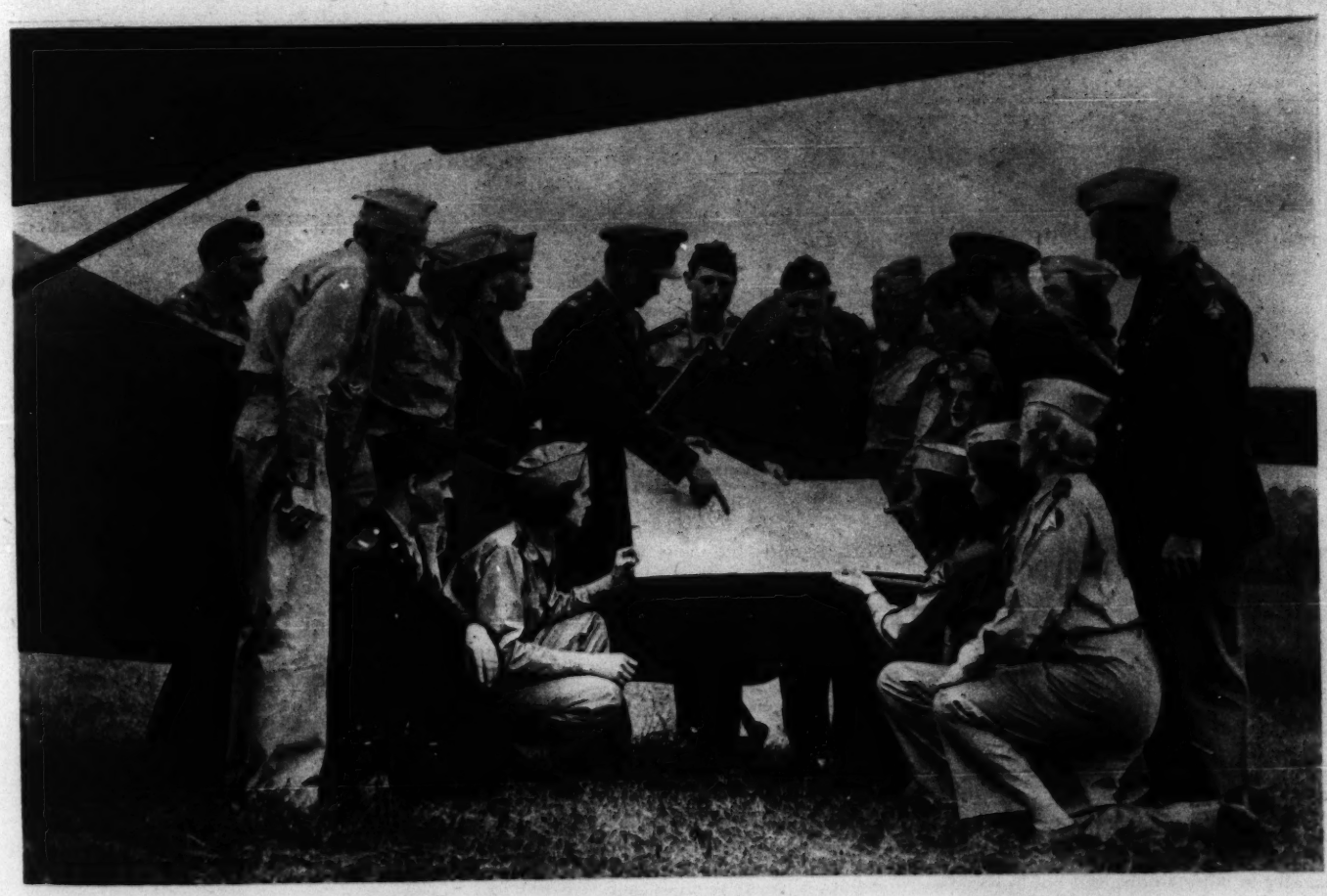
Organization and discipline are modeled closely on the United States Army Air Force. Recruits, no matter how experienced in aviation, rehearse military drills and are taught military courtesy as well as general defense practices. Officers believe this helps each "flight" to perform as a team. Advanced instruction for pilots includes 150 hours of air navigation, meteorology, crash practice, Morse Code, and the fine points of flying special missions.

A snappy uniform has been issued to the patrol—United States Army clothes, distinguished by the CAP insignia, red braid on the overseas cap, and red shoulder loops. Because members cooperate so closely with the Army, the CAP is the only civilian organization permitted to wear the initials "U. S." on its emblem—a red three-bladed propeller in a white triangle on a blue disc. Officers wear regular Army rank insignia.

Fifteen thousand members of the CAP have been graduated to the flying forces of the armed services. One CAP commander was able to supply the Air Force ferrying command with 50 pilots in three days.

Among older men, who are ineligible for the armed services, some have given

(Continued on page 14)

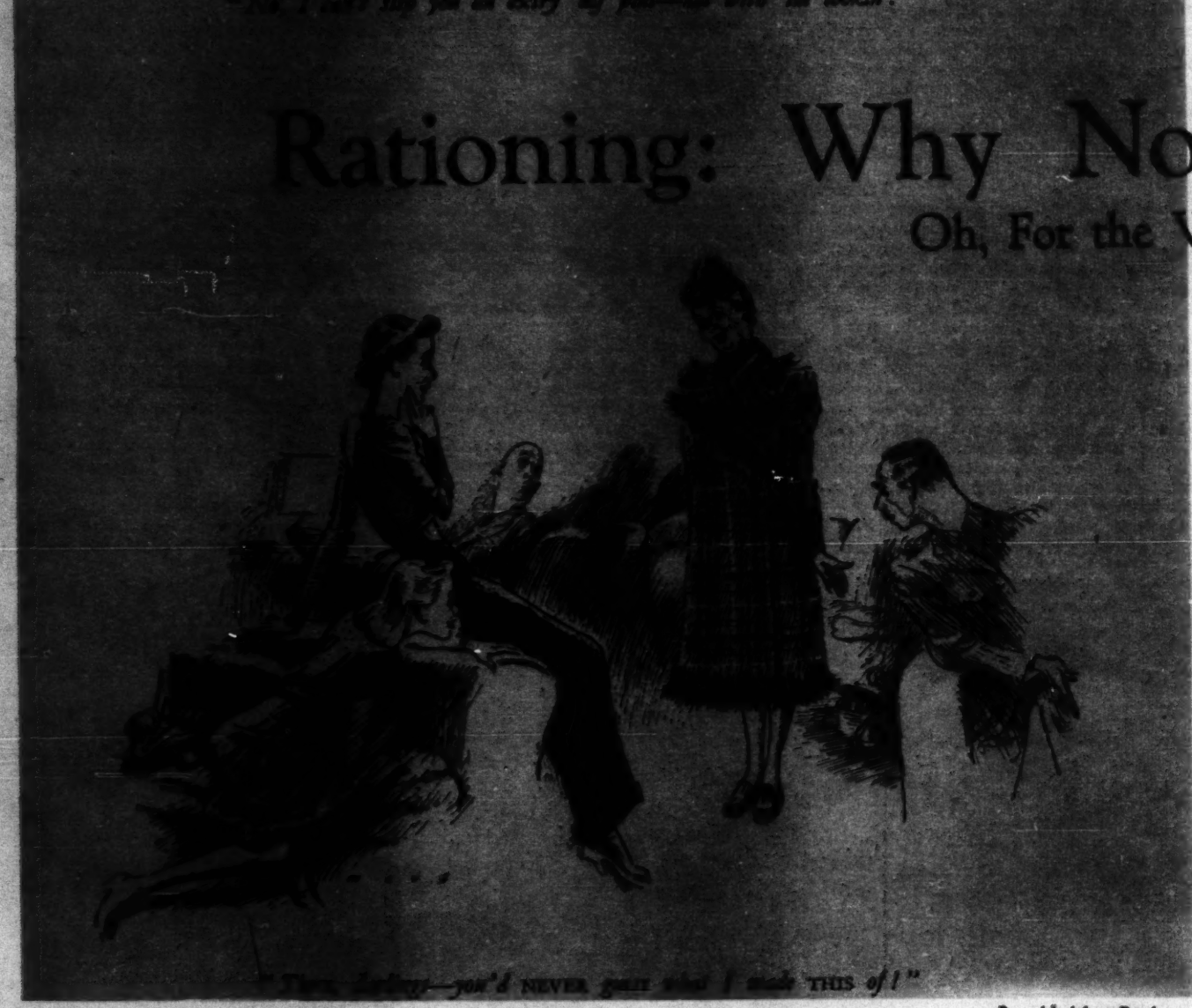


CIVILIAN FLYERS TRAINING FOR COASTAL PATROL AND INLAND COURIER SERVICE
Members of the Washington Civil Air Patrol Receive Instructions on a Test Flight From Capt. Hubert Klienpeter, Commander of the Washington (D. C.) Squadron

Wide World Photos

OBSERVER FROM THE GROUND
CAP Adjutant Communicates With a Plane at Hartung Airport, Detroit

"Ah, I can't slip you an extry 'alf pint—not with 'im lookin'."



"There, darling—you'd NEVER guess what I made THIS of!"

Reproduced from Punch

Rationing: Why Not? It's a

Oh, For the Whiff of an Orange

By Mary Ann Ellis

"HOW WOULD YOU LIKE eating Brussels sprouts twice a day?" President Roosevelt is reported by the London Evening Standard as having asked his press conference in Washington.

Goodness, you might think, are things really as bad as that in Britain?

Well, yes and no. Rationing, like most things in the human scene, has its debit and credit side. On the credit side in Britain is the joke people have made of rationing—the unfailing good humor with which they take its deprivations. On the debit side is—from the outsiders' viewpoint—the Brussels sprout. The absolute and unassailable position held in Britain by the Brussels sprout is incomprehensible to those not native to the isle. "We beg the President," the Standard goes on, "in the name of Anglo-American amity, not to traduce Brassica oleracea gemmifera, even if we are forced to eat it thrice daily. It is the pride and joy of 1,750,000 back gardens and allotments," and has become a "kind of holy vegetable."

But to the alien mind this impertinent vegetable, disposing its tasteless, tepid, waterlogged head upon one's plate with unrelaxing regularity, should—well at least be rationed. Then there might be fewer of them. But rationed, the entire nation evidently decided the Brussels sprout should not be. They could stand scarcity in other things, but not in sprouts. So—well you are reading about those 1,750,000 back gardens. And in London, there are Brussels sprouts in Berkeley Square, Brussels sprouts in Cadogan Square, and—but, why go on? The crisp and succulent chicory or endive, the fresh celery and noble spinach, so good baked with cheese or in milk soup, none of these appeal to the true Albion.

It is only the sprout that warms the cockles of his heart and memory by recalling the days when he had it (oh, blasphemy to the outside world) with turkey.

* * *

Could it, one wonders, be the cooking that spoils the sprout? It has been said that English cooking is the best in the world—when it is done by Scots or Irish. But cooking is a tender subject these days with rationing, with just about two teaspoonfuls of butter per person per week, milk very scarce, and as for eggs—well, when people say eggs nowadays they mean dried eggs. Otherwise they say—sotto voce—a shell egg. True, ration cards have the word "eggs" printed on them here and there, but it really all depends on the hens.

Once a week, though, everyone in the land gets half a pound of sugar, two ounces of tea, two ounces of butter, four ounces of margarine, two ounces of lard, a fixed amount of cheese, depending on how supplies are, and also weekly one shilling and twopence (about 23 cents) worth of meat. The jam ration—very precious when sugar is so scarce—is one pound per person per month, of either jam, marmalade, or honey.

All canned goods, rice, semolina, cereals, dried fruits, biscuits (alias crackers) are rationed on a monthly basis. Each item has a fixed point value and each ration book contains 20 points per month, to be used as desired.

* * *

Fish and vegetables are not rationed.

The candy ration is three quarters of a pound each per month.

Oranges, that charming fruit which Nell Gwynn used to sell, everyone remembers fragrantly. Children's cards are even marked with the word orange, but, like eggs, it is largely decorative, except now and then when a ship comes in. Bottled orange juice is on sale here and there. It is probably a help, but it cannot rival even a whiff of the real thing.

Continental refugees in Britain, grateful as they are, often wish, like Peter Ibbetson, that they could "whistle in an old Paris smell."

"Message," a Belgian review, in its February, 1943, number, carries an article by Jean Mahan, which illuminates this nostalgia. It is essentially a literary essay, a brilliant and penetrating analysis of Winston Churchill, of England, of the British peoples, during their great crisis of history. But so conscious of food is everyone today, of the need of getting it, of the humor essential to carry one through the chase, and even more through the unexciting award—that even in such a literary essay the culinary element creeps in. And rightly. It is an integral part of the drama.

And to Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, wholeheartedly goes all acclaim for keeping the drama from ever seeming like one. No matter how thin the ration has been spread, it has been possible to keep up a façade of four meals a day. First, meat became sausage, and sausage became bread, and now bread is becoming potatoes.

* * *

But what does that matter? Listen to Jean Mahan. "I have seen them," he says, writing of wartime Britishers, "eating their strange cakes without savor, which pretend to be cakes. Under a layer of white which isn't cream and isn't sweet, and which is perhaps bismuth or bicarbonate of soda, the hardy voyager's astonished tooth encounters bread."

That, as you probably guessed, is M. Mahan's description of a trifle. And here he is having a shot at another national dessert.

"Yes, it is the dessert, this glue, and all ready to be eaten. This ravishing dainty . . . has occasionally a violent medicinal flavor and even oftener, it is honest to admit, no flavor at all. But it is terrifyingly yellow or ruby. The English delight in these bright colors, all the more because, at the bottom of a trembling transparent gelatine, there is—marvel of marvels and supreme gastronomic refinement—a little round of banana."

Did he say banana? . . . "Une rondelle de banane."

He did. But don't you believe it. That was just a literary license.

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MRS. HOUSEWIFE GOES TO MARKET

She Finds That Careful Budgeting Will Stretch the Ration Coupons to Cover Good Meals as Well as Higher Prices

Peoples' War

There's Still a Long Way to Go

KING OF RATIONING

Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator

By Mary Hornaday

If OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown could get the American people to talk more about "we" and less about "they," his rationing troubles would be almost over.

Who is this mysterious "they" who has been successively accused of inventing a sugar shortage, thinking up a brain twister for an oil ration application, and more recently trying to penalize folks who neglected to stock up on canned goods?

You might think from some of the talk you hear around the country that rationing is just a diabolical scheme thought up by Washington bureaucrats instead of the method Congress itself has approved for more fairly dividing up the record stock of American food and depleted stocks of automobiles, gasoline, and bicycles as fairly as possible between the nation's 125,000,000 citizens who are not in the military forces.

Rationing is admittedly still an experiment—and not a popular one in a nation that has been the most wasteful and extravagant on the globe. It means changing habits of a lifetime almost overnight to cut the civilian economy to a basis that will support our armed forces abroad and maintain the arsenal of democracy.

To divide everything that the people and raw materials produce for home consumption evenly among all civilians would be unfair, because some need more than others to carry on their work. That is why the nation not only has to have simple rationing like that on sugar and coffee, but complicated systems such as "A," "B," and "C" gas rations and point rationing of canned goods, meat and, some day, clothing.

Nobody, even in Mr. Brown's office, maintains that rationing orders written in Washington, with the advice of dozens of industries, have been perfect, but public reaction has been even worse.

Rationing orders are coming along so fast these days that the average citizen hardly ever stops to look back to see how far he has come. Remember the days when Oil Administrator Harold L. Ickes found it impossible to make the east coast believe an oil shortage was approaching?

When the East finally learned, then it was the West's turn to writhe. When we look back today, we marvel at how quickly, with all its grunts and complaints, the nation really did go off the automotive standard built up over a long period of years.

If you want to feel more satisfied with rationing, ask yourself: "What was my chief rationing worry this time a year ago?" Chances are you won't be able to remember.

Rationing officials—both those in office today and those who, like Leon Henderson, have gone out bloody and bowed—say that if there has been any real mistake in rationing it was in not moving fast enough, whether the great American public liked it or not.

"Mistakes have been made already and mistakes will be made in the future until we learn how to do the things that must be done," Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard humbly admits.

Part of the delay, now regretted, can be traced to a lack of courage in Washington to face such a fate as befell Mr. Henderson and part to the tremendous physical job of getting ration blanks printed and thousands of local workers trained to understand the system.

Ousting of Leon Henderson and substitution of Mr. Brown as OPA Administrator has not resulted in any real change in the rationing system, though the switch probably gave the rest of the OPA a chance to catch its breath and the public an opportunity to get more of an understanding of what was going on.

True, Mr. Brown has a faculty for saying comforting things to the housewife on the side that Mr. Henderson did not have. He is also credited with ability to mollify members of Congress who were his former colleagues, but he has not had a great deal of tangible success at the latter job thus far.

For instance, Mr. Brown has hit it off with "thrifty" New Englanders since he announced that American families who customarily keep their pantries well stocked with canned goods are not really hoarders if they do so now.

While admitting that such caches are often accumulated more as a habit than as a necessity in these days of improved transportation, Mr. Brown made it clear he did not intend to let folks who have accumulated food "in a perfectly innocent way" be "pilloried" by OPA officials.

Despite his quiet manner and lack of oratorical flourish, Mr. Brown is remembered in Congress for his reasonableness and firmness. Though he was a strong Administration supporter, he broke with President Roosevelt on several issues, notably the Supreme Court bill.

His friends describe him as "a square-shooting, determined individual who can say 'no' as readily as 'yes' and who is admired by political opponents as well as members of his own party because he respects the judgment of all."

When he can get a minute between new rationing programs, Mr. Brown has been taking the trouble to point out to the public phases of rationing on which Mr. Henderson neglected to educate them.

For instance, he recently issued an assurance that "not a single OPA restriction is going to last one minute longer than is necessary."

He hastened to add that, on the other hand, "no essential OPA measure will be relaxed prematurely if the result would be to impede the winning of the war."

Thus he gave some hope, but not much, to those who still insist that rationing is foolish and unnecessary.

To prove his sincerity, Mr. Brown pointed to two actions—provision of C gasoline rations for those who cannot get to their jobs on B rations and removal of rationing restrictions on tire recapping with reclaimed rubber for passenger cars and light trucks—as evidence that OPA intends to loosen up as soon as circumstances permit.

The public reacts to rationing in three ways. One group gets all it can, even if it means patronizing the "black market." Another—and probably the largest group—will go along with rationing if they see that no one is cheating. The third group will largely dismiss rationing from their thoughts by abiding by the rules and leaving necessary adjustments to be made between the rationing board and the person who happens to be unjustly treated.

When, if ever, will rationing come into high repute in the United States? The British, with their longer experience, assure us that it will when supplies become scarce enough so that people are glad enough to be assured of their fair share that they forget all the petty annoyances of registering and calculating.

The United States has already approached this point of view in regard to butter and meat, already so scarce in some communities that families don't get a taste for days at a time.

Despite all the controversy that goes on over the dining table and grocery counter about rationing, the United States has come a long way in this wartime experiment, so fundamentally un-American in the limitation and restriction it imposes.

Innovations, such as 65 degree houses, bus straphanging, and icingless cakes, that many people would have said were impossible a year or two ago have almost become part of our normal lives.

There is one bright hope for a gradual diminution in all of today's unnecessary talk about the mysterious "they" who are imposing this rationing upon us. The more serious a situation gets, the quieter most Americans grow.

Wide World Photos

INDUSTRY FINDS THEM EFFICIENT

From Executive Positions to the Actual Factory Machine Work, Women Are Prominently on the Defense Line. Top: Mrs. Helen White Interviews an Employee. Center and Below: Women Operate Drill Presses and a Soldering Machine in Airplane Plants

A Day on the Hiring Line

By Pearl Strachan

WHEN Mrs. Helen V. White turned the key of her small apartment this morning and began her walk to the factory, she evidently locked up all her personal cares. Her sparkling smile, enhanced by the tiniest of dimples and the whitest of teeth, is for a teen-age girl in her office doorway, who has filled out an application for a clerical job. The girl is soon on her way to see an office supervisor. It did not take long to conclude that she was likely stuff.

There are some women we have met in executive positions who can be trusted to handle people intelligently, honestly, and impartially, at the same time retaining their feminine grace of manner and compassion. Mrs. White is one of them. A native of Massachusetts, she came to Bridgeport, Conn., in her youth. She has held her present job for about two years, and before that she had charge of personnel for ten years in a Bridgeport store. That her firm gets the right kind of women employees is evident in the fact that other firms in the locality like to hire them.

The night shift finished an hour ago, when the seven-to-three workers took over, at lathe and milling machine and assembly bench. The employment department has uncovered its typewriters and unlocked its filing cabinets. If we step into the corridor we can hear the machinery humming, for Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Incorporated, has not yet grown so big as to maintain offices hermetically sealed from production atmosphere.

* * *

The annex across the street was once a textile mill. Various types of gadgets for airplanes have been added to the valves and gauges the firm has been manufacturing for nearly a century. Extra rest rooms have been wedged into corners, for there are 1,000 women where before only 150 were employed; and temporary partitions carve little cubes of space out of the general office, for executives. In one of these unpretentious little cubbyholes we sit working, presumably, while the Assistant Personnel Director interviews and hires.

The Office of the Personnel Director, Mr. W. I. Newman, deals directly with the men, but it is Mrs. White who in most instances selects the women. Her telephone rings constantly. In the middle of an interview she receives a request from a new man, an inspector, for help in finding a house to live in. He is coming from another city. She makes a note of it and promises to do what she can.

The line in the reception room is growing. Not everyone who comes in gets a job or the transfer she may ask for, but all appear to be happier when they leave than when they came in. One young woman, as a matter of fact, simply reports in passing that she can't thank Mrs. White enough for having rejected her and sent her to the Sikorsky plant to look for work. "We have nothing suitable for you," Mrs. White had told her, "but you go and see Mr. So-and-So over there. I think that's where you would fit in."

Two years ago, she tells us, between interviews, all the requisitions she received from foremen were for girls between 18 and 20 years of age, and she soon realized the supply in Bridgeport had been exhausted. She suggested trying older women. Now the plant has a grandmothers' club of about 30 members. Absenteeism is less of a problem here than in many other places. Mr. Newman, in an article in "Factory Management and Maintenance," a trade publication, explains how the firm deals with it. Things are made awkward for the late-comer, and really tough for the absentee. It seems necessary, to keep up production, in these times when a worker who doesn't feel like appearing on Monday or the day after pay day knows he can get a dozen jobs up the street. On the first day of unexplained absence the worker receives a telegram reading: "War production workers should be on their job. Explain reason for absence." If no report is forthcoming the second day, employment is suspended.

The young woman who comes in to see Mrs. White on this particular day is aware of this. School being closed, for the issuing of ration books, she has left her three young sons at the door. She has just been transferred, through Mrs. White's help, to the early morning shift. That was her husband's shift before, in the same plant, and he was changed to the afternoon shift. Just as long as one of them can be at home when the children are there, everything will be all right.

Another woman seeks Mrs. White's help in arranging for work on the night shift. "Then," she says, "I shall not have to put the baby into a nursery at all. And please tell the foreman, if I ever stay out there'll be only one explanation for it—the baby. Nothing else will keep me at home."

"When a man goes to work," Mrs. White remarks as we are alone again, "he shuts his front door and thinks only of his job. Women have to think about the children, about shopping, laundry, and so forth. What I have to consider is whether they have enough stability to take a job here and still carry on their home duties."

She is quick to size up those who can't. Take the mother of seven children (actually) who comes in next, looking for a job. She says she is tired of household drudgery. Her eldest child is eleven, her youngest aged one year. Her husband works on the three-to-eleven shift. She thinks she could manage the seven-to-three. Her husband and the elder children can take care of the younger ones when she is not there. She is 32 herself, and looks frail.

* * *

"Won't it be too much for your husband?" asks Mrs. White. The woman doesn't think so, and besides, she adds, "my neighbors are very good."

"They will be good up to a certain point," Mrs. White says gently, "but they get tired of taking care of someone else's children." When the woman goes out, she is not so sure that she can be spared from home.

The next call is over the telephone. A troubled foreman reports that a woman in his department is still absent, and he doesn't want her to return. It sets a bad example. Mrs. White has investigated the situation and explains why special consideration should be given. The worker's husband is in the hospital, her little girl in bed. The condition which caused her absence is due to having to carry oil, through the fuel shortage, up two flights of steps.

Girls come in applying for work as calibrators. That means infinite patience in fitting together tiny balls and sockets, getting minute wheels in the right place, so that indicators will work on gauges. At least that is what it looks like to the layman, and we hope we're right. Watchmakers think they can do it, but few of them have the patience and before long they want to take a hammer and smash the entire collection of almost infinitesimal parts. The dexterity test, with tiny metal rods that fit into holes, is seldom used. Mrs. White has learned that some of the best operators fail in the test. She uses her judgment, and it turns out all right.

A gang of young girls has collected in the outer office. She asks them to come back sometime alone, quietly intimating that they will all do better in their job-hunting if they go about it by themselves.

One of her callers is in trouble because she works too hard. She is unhappy in her job as supervisor and asks to be transferred. Familiar with the woman workers in every room, Mrs. White knows that this girl is so conscientious that, when not

(Continued on page 13)

The Farmer in His Own Dell

By John Gould

AS WRITER OF dispatches from the farm, I have used the eclogue and bucolic rather than the preachment and exposition—feeling the reader would relish the rustic idyll in this day and age. Yet 50 times a day I have been prompted to explain the "farm problem." Farming in this war is something of an experience, and I am hopeful of explaining the personality of the farmer to his compatriots, rather than explaining the farm problem in terms of parity prices.

Parity prices seem not only to be confusing in general, they are confusing to me, and I am sure I could never explain them at all. Not only that, but farmers themselves don't know what the phrase means. Moreover, it is doubtful if any juggling of prices would solve anything. And it is unfortunate that prices have entered the picture when farmers seek to explain their troubles to consumers. It always sounds like a plea for more money, and those who would have to pay the money are not inclined toward enthusiasm.

I will insist loudly that farmers are not being well paid for their work—considering their investment, experience, labor, long hours, and deprivation of leisure. And I suppose most consumers think prices are altogether too high. I doubt if any government strategy would bring these two facts together. Yet the solution isn't too deeply hidden if it could be brought out devoid of confusing issues. We need some semantic study more than we need legislation.

* * *

The consumer should always remember that the farmer has nothing to do with setting prices—even when goods are bought at the farm. Milk that brings 16 cents a quart in the city is worth maybe $2 a hundredweight, basic price, delivered to the receiving station in Vermont. That approximately 4 cents a quart to the farmer is not all profit. Out of it he pays his expenses, figures his living, enters his profit, and sadly considers that only a portion of his milk brings the basic price. The rest, sold as surplus milk, doesn't pay so much—even if it still sells for 16 cents in the city. Any consumer who wants to understand the farm problem should master the milk primer, and then take up a few of the advanced courses.

And yet in reverse the seeming irregularities of prices paid the farmer need even more study. There probably isn't a farmer in the country who properly figures his costs and forces a justified profit on the middleman. This is because the farmer lives as a relatively inexpensive by-product of his career. I might explain how that works.

In actual cash outlay, my home costs me less than $100 a year. I pay my taxes, fire insurance, and electricity bill, which come to nearly $100. Rent, fuel, water, food, milk and eggs—these are mine merely by living on a farm. I make most of my own repairs, I can often swap commodities to save me a cash expense. The storekeeper buys from me, I buy from him. He buys more. He does not always pay me what I ask, but we get our living out of it.

* * *

Indeed, we live better than many people much wealthier than we are. Our cellar is filled with preserves. We never buy vegetables. Our gardens and orchards and berry patches contribute our food as an incidental service. Our potato bin has a three-way outlet—we eat them, we sell them, we boil them for the hens. The hens, in turn, lay eggs—or, failing that, they dress out for Sunday dinner. Our little pork barrel is full, two hams and a shoulder hang from the cellar beams. Also, a quarter of beef. We don't intend to go hungry. I feel there isn't any selfishness nor hoarding involved in this, because our living is generally considered one of the profits we farmers receive from farming.

This is, of course, what makes farming different from any other business. We operate in our own little dells. Each man is a free agent, his own boss, the head of a family community tied up inseparably with the soil involved. We each have our own way of capitalizing on our investment. The Kansan raises grain, a New Yorker raises cherries, the Aroostook farmer produces potatoes, in Maryland the farmers grow apples. Yet no farmer is wholly an industrialist, neither is he a day laborer. He is an individualist and by the nature of his work must remain so.

It was easy for the Government to design a jeep, and then cause all the automobile mills to make the same car. It is impossible to design a turnip and then cause every farmer to raise turnips. I am an orchardist. I like apple-growing, and have studied it. I have invested heavily in trees. I own machinery for taking care of apples. I could, if ordered, pull up my trees, plow, and plant potatoes. But I would doubt the wisdom of such compulsion—because I know nothing about potatoes, I have no machinery to handle potatoes, I do not particularly like potatoes as a crop, and I know (in the first place) that my land isn't suitable for potatoes.

I would, however, like to leave the thought that my nonliking for potatoes might be the biggest hurdle. A farmer is a free agent, titular head of his own dominion. He knows his farm, knows where he can get his profits, and exercises unbridled authority over his own will. He knows nobody else in all the world can take his place at the head of his family.

If I have succeeded in picturing the farmer with an economy that cannot be understood in terms of other businesses, I suppose next would come the need of explaining his costs. Again, we will run into the truth that no over-all rule will apply.

With identically the same layout, two farmers would show a difference in profit that might depend on nothing but the weather—one of them being more exposed to frost. With a heavy investment, the dairyman may make much more than the truck gardener, who invests only a few hundred dollars. Yet in the following year the figures would reverse. Right now, given 50 cows apiece, two farmers would show a huge variance if one decided to beef his creatures and the other decided to continue selling milk.

* * *

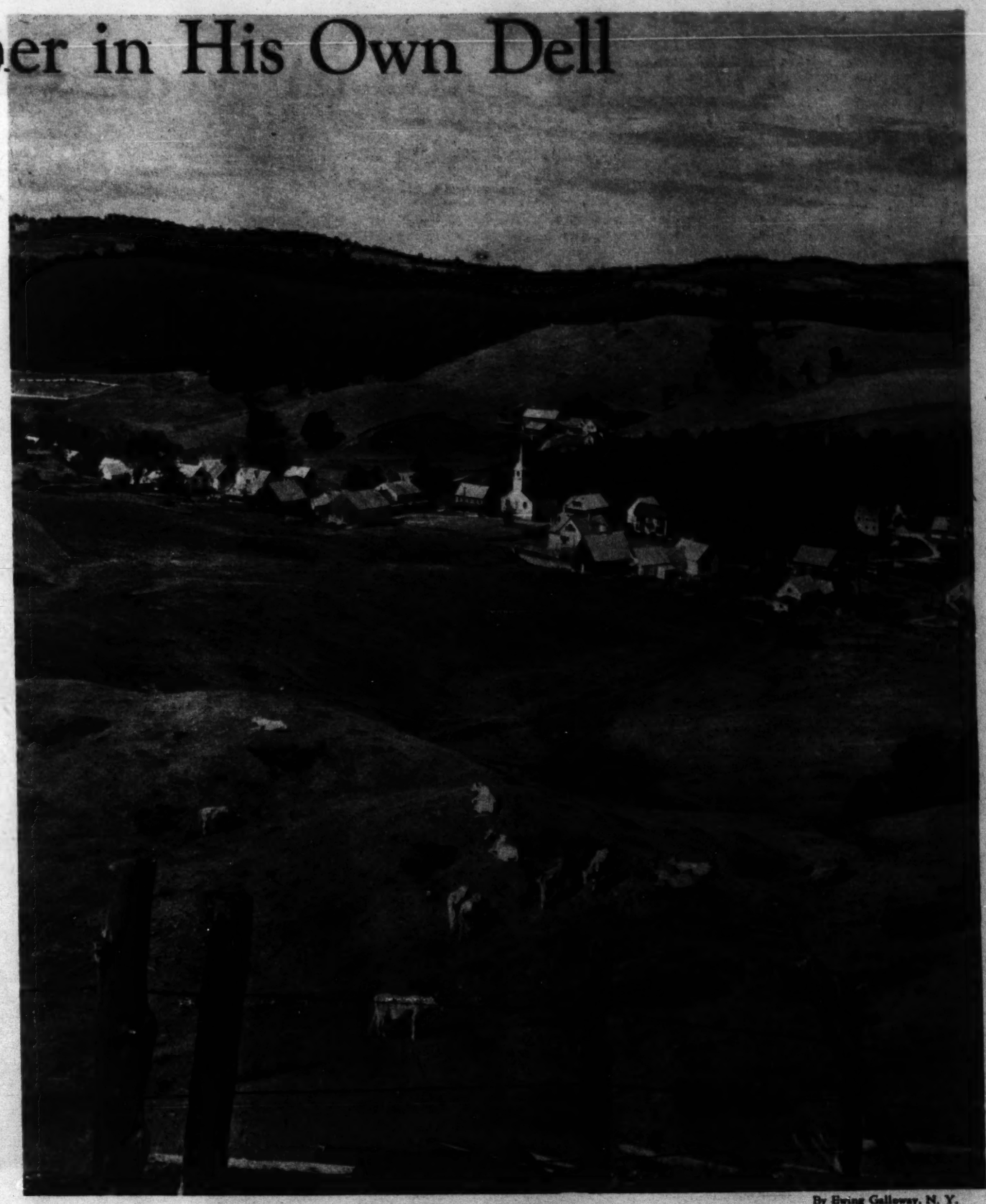
Dairy farmers are in a predicament. Rulings of one sort or another are taking the profit out of their business to such an extent that one of my neighbors says, "I put $1,000 in my pocket the first of each month, and if I have anything left at the end of the month—that's my profit." A recent ruling that only quarts can be delivered found a dairyman near me with five gross of new pint bottles on hand—the money tied up at least for the duration. Ceiling prices and increasing costs of operation are coming closer and closer together. Yet the money invested in the average dairy farm prevents a man's going into other work.

A cow, today, is worth at least $150, and a man will probably have 50 of them. He owns cans or bottles that represent real money. His barn probably stood him $5,000. He has around $1,000 tied up in a tractor, another in milking equipment and coolers. Farm machinery is irreplaceable and hence priceless, but he has a mowing machine, rake, loader, plow, harrows, seeders, manure spreader—everything on down to a grindstone. Before he is ready to sell that first quart of milk, he has a fortune involved.

Today, with restrictions and regulations weighing him down, he may choose to do some small truck growing and dispose of his unprofitable milch cows. He can beef them and get good money. The nation ought really to wince at the thought of the milking cows that are disappearing from the dairying areas. The time will come when the clatter and clamor for fluid milk will be heard in the cities—and herds depleted. Many herds vanished when owners or hired hands were drafted. This short-sighted policy will have its repercussions for the great national economy—but its effect on the individual farmer's economy is destructive.

Dairymen are not the only ones with heavy investments. A young apple tree may cost only 45 cents, but a man practically gold plates it by the time it begins

(Continued on page 14)



By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

"A FARMER IS A FREE AGENT, TITULAR HEAD OF HIS OWN DOMAIN"

Across This Farmer's Pasture Is a Clear View of His Community Center, a Charming Vermont Village, Typical of the New England Countryside

British Life in War Posters

By Barbara Ellis Browne

IN THE PREWAR DAYS, any world capital, but especially London, would pleasantly stir the imagination. It was fun to watch the people, to speculate about them as they crowded into stations, or walked their dogs and children in the parks, or shopped, or went to the theater, to cricket matches, or to the races. This was especially true of Britain, because the pattern of people's lives was picturesque. In the country, whether in cottage or castle, this was true.

But now all that is changed. For the whole land is organized into a spontaneous self-offering that a total dictatorship could envy but never achieve.

And so, as the people come each day and night "to the task, to the battle, and to the toil," you know that the pattern of their lives, whatever it may have been before the war, now conforms, in little details as well as in the grand outline, to this national pattern. You know, for instance, that at the identical moment that you pull your blackout curtains, they are all "blacking out," and that you will all be doing it together exactly two minutes earlier or later, depending on the time of year, tomorrow night. For the time of "blacking" at night and "unblacking" in the morning is announced in the papers. Air raid wardens, and police, and the general public are always on the lookout for tardiness or leaks.

* * *

You know just how much sugar each one may have in his tea; that they save paper, metal, fuel, and light; that they save all the waste food for the national "pig bins" and that they puzzle, just as you do, over whether to use their precious clothes coupons on underclothes or on an overcoat.

The posters tell the story of this new nationally accepted pattern, as well as illustrate it. They tell it from every angle—from how to put out a fire bomb to how to grow enough vegetables to feed your family the year round. They tell you how to immobilize your car or any motor vehicle in case of invasion. Even now the few cars in use must be locked and keys removed even if left only for a moment. You are reminded constantly by posters that "telling a friend may mean telling an enemy," and every railway carriage admonishes you to "guard your conversation."

There are other antigossip posters—besides the delightfully humorous and effective Fougasse ones, already known to America. Several of them are designed for the forces, through whom valuable information might inadvertently leak out: one of a gaily gaudy parrot to post up on ships with an admonition to men going ashore—with a translation in four languages for seamen of Allied countries serving under the Union Jack; another of three men in the uniforms of the three services with a "glamour girl" and the inscription, "Keep mum, she's not so dumb," under it; one, to put up in shipyards and pubs, of a merchant seaman. Underneath it says: "He's in the Silent Service; are you?" There is another antigossip poster for general display—it is a tin hat, the kind many people have—with under it the words: "Keep it under your hat."

* * *

The antiwaste posters urge saving of paper for ammunition, bones for glue needed in aircraft, metal, and, of course, all waste food. The little "pig food" poster has one of the best stories behind it of all the war posters—in actual result, that is. All over Britain national "pig food" bins have been placed, on city streets and country roads. Each bin bears the picture of a little pig winking at you. At the bottom of the poster are the words: "Your Council will collect." The Council means the local authorities, who have been delegated, since the war, to own and look after the pigs, in places where it does not conflict with private pig owners. The local authorities, therefore, own the pigs and collect the food to feed them, which, of course, costs nothing. The pigs are sold to the local markets and the local authorities have in some places done so well out of this financially that they have been able to reduce the tax rates. The little pig on that poster has a right to smile and a meaning to his wink.

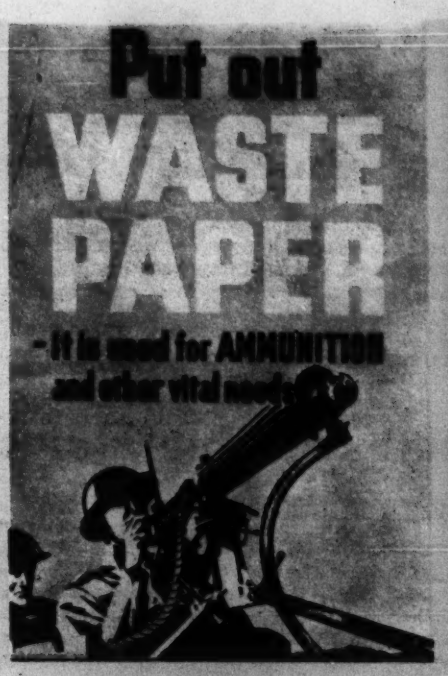
The campaign for fuel saving used the familiar personality of an electric light switch for one poster, exclaiming: "Turn off that light!" with, written below, "Less light, more planes."

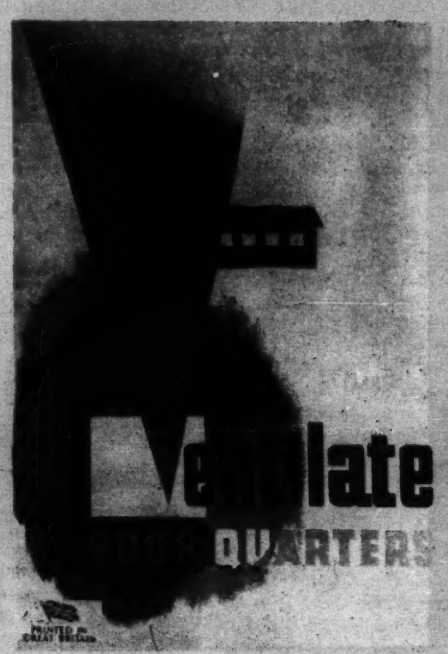
In the air raid wardens' posts you will see posters of all the different enemy uniforms. These posters are not on general display, but are put up in Home Guard quarters, etc. All these places also have on hand posters ready for immediate use after a blitz telling where water may be obtained.

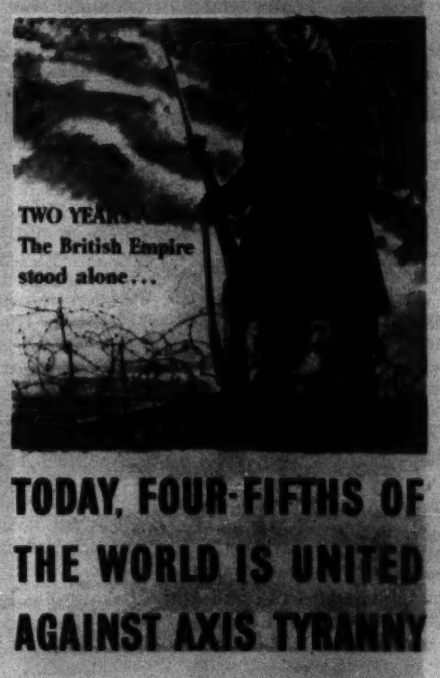
Housewives are requested to be through traveling by 4 p. m. so that their places on transport may be used by war workers. Every railway ticket window asks pertinently in red letters, "Is your journey really necessary?" And posters say, "Don't travel" and "If you *must* travel, take your food with you: none may be obtainable on the way." Parents are reminded by poster to leave their children in the country.

Workers are reminded that victory depends much on their steadfast efforts. There are several posters devoted to this—to shipbuilders, factory workers, etc.

There is a striking poster of the Cross blotting out the swastika, which is generally used by churches, but which also appears in other less-expected places. I saw it in the dock area of London on the messroom door of a demolition squad.







Humor and arts have their places in London's wartime posters. And not the least humorous part about one of them is the fact that it is in connection with what might sound like a solemn thing—serious, at least—an Exhibition of Paintings by Firemen Artists at the Royal Academy.

Mightn't one think it would be a rather awesome thing—these pictures of London burning, A. D. 1940, by the men who put out the fires? But that is where the art comes in. Awful as the burning was, the firemen never forgot, when painting, that art came first and fire after. And the man who did the posters for the exhibit never forgot either that one can do without anything—almost!—except humor.

So it may be that the pattern hasn't changed so very fundamentally after all. But perhaps, best of all, is the feeling you get from the posters—that whatever the prewar pattern was, or the postwar pattern will be, that the wartime one has brought a unification that should link for all time the best of the old to the good of the new.

Among the New Books

Scenic Originality of American Drama Commended—A London Letter

New Writing and Daylight, Winter 1942-43. London: Hogarth Press. 8s. 6d.

Channel Packet, by Raymond Mortimer. London: Hogarth Press. 12s. 6d.

The Later Life and Letters of Sir Henry Newbolt, edited by his wife, Margaret Newbolt. London: Faber and Faber. 21s.

She Goes to War, by Edith Pargeter. London: Heinemann. 9s. 6d.

Kitty Villiers, by Lewis Gibbs. London: Dent. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

JOHN LEHMANN has produced an excellent volume in "New Writing and Daylight." It contains poems and pictures, a study of Stefan George by Demetrios Capetanakis, another study of the tougher school of American novelists by John Hampson, a consideration by Stephen Spender of the attitude of middle-aged poets like himself toward the war, an extract from a Czech diary, and assessments of the theater and cinema by Sewell Stokes and G. W. Stonier.

Mr. Stokes indulges in the amiable game of slinging bouquets across the Atlantic. In order to perceive the superiority of the American theater to the British of the present day and immediate past, the observer, according to Mr. Stokes, has merely to look at Broadway and Shaftesbury Avenue. He means this quite literally. Anyone with eyes in his head can see that all has not been well with the English theater since the last war. "Familiarity with the sight of that inevitable lounge-hall," says Mr. Stokes, "in which a table was set for tea, must have bred," in such an observer, "despair, if not contempt."

* * *

Over those teacups, in their artificial day, Mrs. Kendal, Miss Tempest, and Miss Vanbrugh hovered and chattered, albeit charmingly, too long; and when it seemed that at last the poor old tea service was worn out, and a sigh of relief went up from those who had pined for a change of scene, along came Messrs. Coward and Lonsdale with a wilderness of epigrams, "which, in her turn, Miss Dodie Smith replaced with a collection of hardwearing household crockery." But in America since 1918 revolutionary changes have overtaken the theater, where the playgoer has been "expected to make himself at home in, among other environments, the cabin of a tramp steamer, a waterside tavern, a New England farmhouse, a street on the East Side, a newspaper office, and a petrified forest."

The brittle superficiality of the modern English stage has never been more brilliantly exposed than in Mr. Stokes's excellent essay. He might, perhaps, have made an exception from his strictures in favor of J. B. Priestley. True, Mr. Priestley set his first play, "Dangerous Corner," in a lounge hall; but he put another on a boat deck, and a third at the end of the world; whilst, if Mr. Robert Sherwood retold "A Tale of Two Cities" in a petrified forest, Mr. Priestley once recounted the philosophy of Ouspensky in the middle of the Yorkshire moors. Nevertheless, this does not invalidate the justice of Mr. Stokes's penetrating general criticism. One dramatist, however able, cannot bear on his shoulder the weight of two entire theatrical decades.

* * *

The American plays that Mr. Stokes chooses for especial praise are "The Adding Machine," "Street Scene," "The Children's Hour," "The Little Foxes," "The Watch on the Rhine," "Golden Boy," "Rocket to the Moon," "Awake and Sing," "Of Mice and Men," and "The Moon Is Down." To keep the balance even, however, he thinks that America has no talent for comedy; he cannot find words strong enough to condemn such a play as "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

In a companion piece of equal skill, G. W. Stonier appraises the American achievement in films, and particularly notices the snob values which, in such pictures as "Mrs. Miniver," contrast so oddly with the democratic outlook over here. He is fully alive to the abundant weaknesses of American films, but he rates their accomplishment the highest in the world, higher than the French, higher than the Russian. "To Hollywood," he observes, "we owe the work of Chaplin, Orson Welles, Disney, Ford, and Flaherty, the greatest individual talents in the cinema today. Two of these are English, two Irish: all needed American dollars, American bounce, and American soil in which to grow."

* * *

Like "New Writing," "Channel Packet" also is a collection of essays. It is, however, the production of a single pen. Raymond Mortimer in his volume collects much that he has written in periodicals and magazines. It is the most entertaining, the liveliest, the most urbane and civilized volume of literary criticism that has been published for some time.

It is full of amusing and unexpected facts. Mr. Mortimer has discovered, for example, that Ibsen got his title for "A Doll's House" from "Our Mutual Friend." He recalls that Landseer, with melancholy clear-sightedness, remarked, "If people knew as much about painting as I do, they would never buy my pictures." He has an agreeable weakness for ecclesiastical princes, his sympathies are French as well as British, his scholarship is extensive and genial, and his quiet enjoyment of the eccentricities no less than the virtues of his subjects cannot be resisted.

* * *

Sir Henry Newbolt's "Later Life," completed by his wife, on the other hand, is disappointing. It has all the materials of a fascinating book of memoirs, but it does not fascinate.

Perhaps it is too much of a compilation. Still, many people will find pleasure in its recollections of old contests, battles between King Log and King Stork in the political arena, beginning with Arthur Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain as the Ugly Sisters, and Newbolt himself vainly attempting to cajole Oxford University to fairy godmother him into the part of Cinderella in the Westminster pantomime. Here, plentifully, are the great names of another day, but it is all rather vague and indeterminate.

* * *

Edith Pargeter, in her novel, "She Goes to War," has endeavored to give her narrative an air of verisimilitude by casting it in the form of letters. The heroine of this vigorous story feels herself morally compelled to join the W. R. N.'s, and she writes vividly of her every thought and experience in a series of communications to a still disabled soldier of the last war. She keeps her head high amid small irritations and major disasters, and gives a first-hand account of a woman at war. The concluding pages contain a bitter narrative of the campaign in Crete.

In "Kitty Villiers," Lewis Gibbs does not use Miss Pargeter's epistolary style, but is far more convincing. Kitty Villiers returns to the village of her childhood, and as she drives back to London, recalls the long and eventful story of her life, which passes from peaceful rural parties through gay Paris to revolution-swept Russia and the America of the economic debacle. Mr. Gibbs writes in a style whose flexibility and power are fully equal to all the lights and shades, and the variations in pace and emotion of a very fine novel.

HAROLD HOBSON

Corbett Heroine Holds Stage

Excuse Me, Mrs. Meigs, by Elizabeth Corbett. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.

IT IS AMAZING that Elizabeth Corbett can go on writing stories about Mrs. Meigs and not wear out her material or yield to the temptation to wind it up with a scene that would leave the relatives and the readers mopping their eyes. However, Miss Corbett's strong point is a slightly acid humor, and she prefers the comedy mood, in which "she who was Carrie Eaton" can still continue her amusing and volatile career.

In "Excuse Me, Mrs. Meigs," this heroine of at least six previous novels has decided, at 82, to marry her Mr. Cunningham. More exactly it should be said that, contrary to her usual habit, she did not decide, but drifted. Mr. Cunningham was determined, the portions of her family she liked best did not disapprove, and so she let him marry her. She could not think of herself as Mrs. Cunningham; she did not want to be anything but Mrs. Meigs. The family jocosely invented Mrs. M-C for her, but one of her sons-in-law revealed their real thoughts when he blurted out at the wedding breakfast, "Excuse me, Mrs. Meigs!"

* * *

The purpose of the story is to get Mrs. Meigs around to the point of recognizing herself as Mrs. Cunningham. Until that was accomplished, Mr. Cunningham had a rather unsatisfactory time. He was surely all that could be desired—generous, eminently well-preserved—but only 78, a fact that made his bride feel worse than ever about having married him. He was good company and amiable, though not too much a doormat, and the relatives liked him. It was the long-time habit of Mrs. Meigs and the suspicion that she had done a silly thing that shut a door in his face. She knew her attitude was wrong, she was unaccustomably dull and low-spirited, and so pushed all the harder in a vain attempt to get away from herself.

It took a fall on the ice and nearly six months' confinement to her bed to make Caroline really let Horace into a corner of her heart.

* * *

Even from her bed Mrs. Meigs-Cunningham continued to find zest in directing other peoples' lives. She always loved youth—so much, indeed, that for a moment she had been tempted to run away from Mr. Cunningham and take a position as house-mother for a sorority. Fortunately, she had the good sense and fairness to give that up, but after her tumble on the ice she rejoiced in her young nurse and gaily set out to make a match for her. Caroline never cared much about improving people, but she did love to make them happy, and it may be said that her machinations usually had that effect.

The creator of Mrs. Meigs would be the last person to ask that she be taken very seriously. With no taste or talent for half-measures, so sudden, energetic and young an old lady in real life would doubtless be a problem to children and grandchildren, however much they loved her, but in print she is entertaining, and one of the characters in current literature who has made a name for herself. To the public the name will always be Meigs, not Cunningham.

W. K. R.

Boatmen's Voices Heard

Songs of the Rivers of America, edited by Carl Carmer. Music arranged by Dr. Albert Sirmay. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.50.

HERE IS much pleasure for those Americans who like to sing, much of interest for those who like to study the songs of a nation for what they reveal about it. A song like "El-a-noy," which sings of the country bounded by "the Wabash, the Ohio, and the Lakes," records both a local pronunciation and that the Irish voice was predominant as usual among the men and women who headed west for the Illinois prairies a hundred years ago. "El-a-noy" has the bagpipe-like drone cadence and the love of great personages which characterize the music and lyrics of Irish song.

* * *

Indeed, the influence of Celtic song is apparent here in this book from the banks of the Brandywine to those of the silvery Rio Grande. Here, too, Mr. Carmer has recorded the tribute of imitation our ancestors paid to such popular songs as "Darling Nelly Gray" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." "On the Banks of the Sacramento" was sung by those who made for California by sea—the easy way. "Cumberland Gap" has the real honey-in-the-horn, sugar-in-the-gourd flavor of the frontier.

In Negro folk song, every good stanza is a wandering boy, who is made perfectly at home in any song into which he may saunter. "The Bank of the Arkansaw" is a pet example of this highly accumulative or aggregative tendency. The chorus of this song, which Mark Twain loved, is made up of catch lines of at least three songs, "Corn-stalk Fiddle and a Shoestring Bow," "Rareback, Davy!" and "Cotton-Eyed Joe."

It is a little difficult to understand the logic which has prompted the exclusion of such good modern songs of the river as "Ole Man River" and "On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away." If Mr. Carmer had confined himself to songs made by rivermen about the life of the river, such songs as "Number Ninety-Nine" and "Shawneetown Is Burnin' Down," one could understand this exclusion. But he has included very few of what one might call the indigenous songs of the river: he has done more collecting in libraries than on steamboats and levees. He has included dozens of such sentimental parlor and minstrel-show songs as "Gentle Nettie Moore" and "Ellie Rhee," certainly songs of more obvious sentiment and less musical value than "Ole Man River."

* * *

If these songs ever enjoyed national popularity, they have outlived it. We'd be curious to know how many folks in the Santee Valley have ever heard the gentle voice of charming Nettie Moore; how many folks in the Valley of Tennessee cherish sweet Ellie Rhee.

The book is comely with a large page, good type, and appropriate illustration from the books in the Rivers of America series, of which Carl Carmer is co-editor with Stephen Benét. Albert Sirmay, who arranged a recent edition of Gilbert and Sullivan, has given these ditties appropriately simple and pleasing piano accompaniments. He finds in the music of American folk song "the refreshingly healthy spirit of a pioneering nation." We know what he means. There's good Yankee bounce in such songs as the one "Yankee John" Galusha sang to Mr. Carmer on the upper Hudson:

> Watch her, catch her, jump her juberjew,
> Give her the wind and let her go, if Joe
> can shove her through.

R. H. M.

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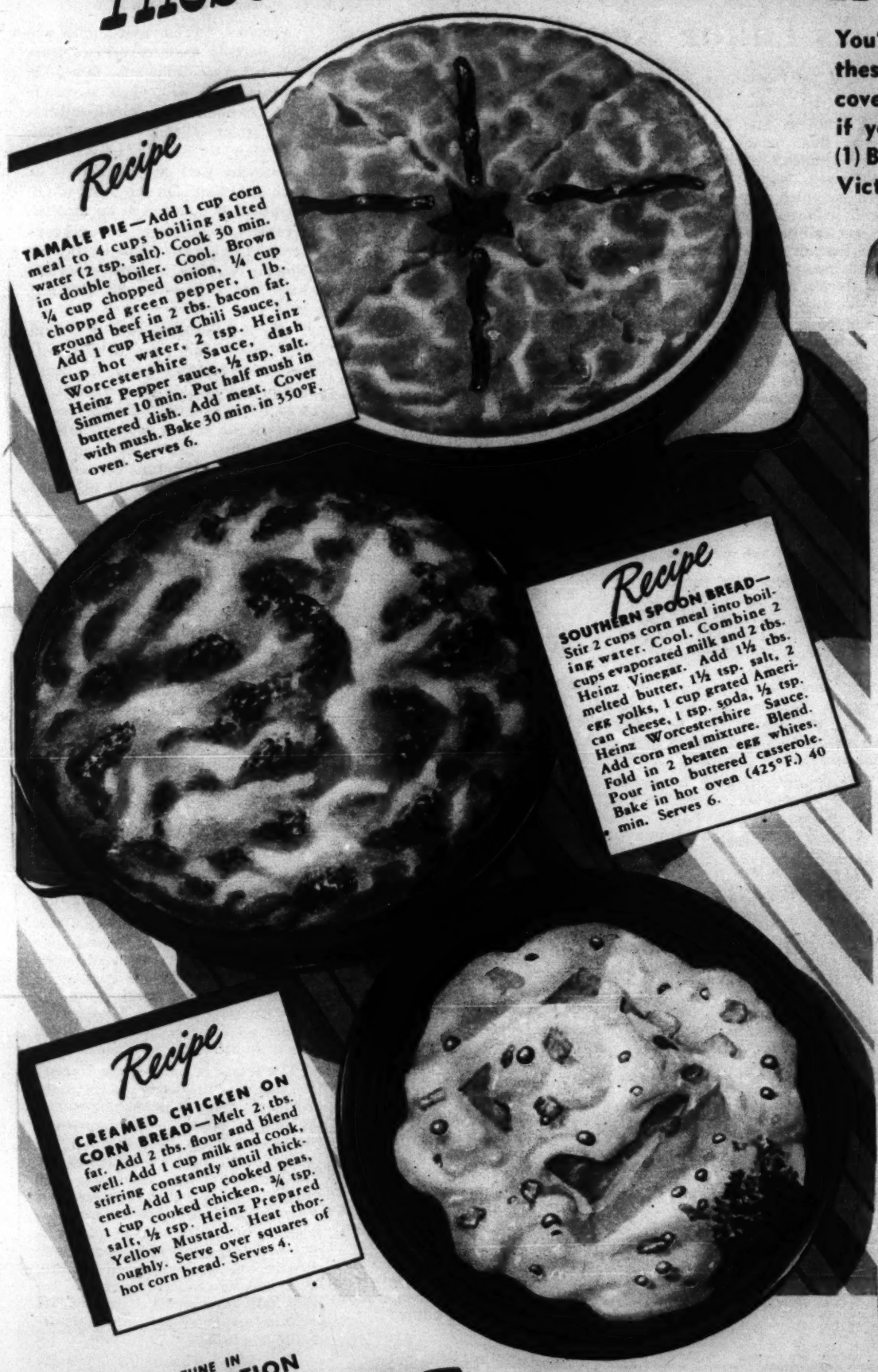

Recipe

TAMALE PIE—Add 1 cup corn meal to 4 cups boiling salted water (2 tsp. salt). Cook 30 min. in double boiler. Cool. Brown ¼ cup chopped onion, ¼ cup chopped green pepper, 1 lb. ground beef in 2 tbs. bacon fat. Add 1 cup Heinz Chili Sauce, 1 cup hot water, 2 tsp. Heinz Worcestershire Sauce, dash Heinz Pepper sauce, ½ tsp. salt. Simmer 10 min. Put half mush in buttered dish. Add meat. Cover with mush. Bake 30 min. in 350°F. oven. Serves 6.

Recipe

SOUTHERN SPOON BREAD—Stir 2 cups corn meal into boiling water. Cool. Combine 2 cups evaporated milk and 2 tbs. Heinz Vinegar. Add 1½ tbs. melted butter, 1½ tsp. salt, 2 egg yolks, 1 cup grated American cheese, 1 tsp. soda, ½ tsp. Heinz Worcestershire Sauce. Add corn meal mixture. Blend. Fold in 2 beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered casserole. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) 40 min. Serves 6.

Recipe

CREAMED CHICKEN ON CORN BREAD—Melt 2 tbs. fat. Add 2 tbs. flour and blend well. Add 1 cup milk and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Add 1 cup cooked peas, 1 cup cooked chicken, ¾ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. Heinz Prepared Yellow Mustard. Heat thoroughly. Serve over squares of hot corn bread. Serves 4.

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Thomas Hardy Championed as Poet

Thomas Hardy, by Edmund Blunden. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

MOST PEOPLE think of Edmund Blunden as a poet who carried into the first World War something of the pastoral mood of the group of writers known as the Georgians. The strife was contrasted with the memories of times of peace and was viewed with pity rather than anger. Something of the same mood was carried over into Blunden's poetry of the postwar years.

But Blunden is also a distinguished critic and biographer. As such, he has hitherto taken the Romantic period as his province, with special attention to Leigh Hunt and his circle. As a poet, then, who is already an expert in criticism, he is peculiarly well fitted to write on Thomas Hardy. His new book fills one more of the few remaining conspicuous gaps in the famous "English Men of Letters" series of brief biographies, begun 70 years ago under the editorship of John Morley and expanded from time to time ever since.

It is evident that Mr. Blunden has labored under the handicap of having little or nothing fresh to tell us about his subject's life. As a record of Hardy's career this volume is by no means so rich in information as is the recent biography of Professor Weber of Colby College. There are, moreover, unnecessary reticences, particularly in the matter of Hardy's relations with his first wife. Now that there is no one to be wounded by disclosures which were, in any case, neither scandalous nor really discreditable to either party, there seems to be no reason why Mr. Blunden should not have written as candidly as Mr. Weber has done.

Kipling's famous attack upon Hardy is barely mentioned and George Moore's splenetic onslaught referred to in very vague terms. Both these subjects deserved more attention, particularly since Mr. Blunden devotes a great deal of space to quotations from contemporary reviews of Hardy's books, often by obscure or anonymous writers of by no means the significance of Kipling or Moore.

It is evident that Mr. Blunden shares his subject's predilection for the poetry rather than the works of fiction. The chapters on the "Wessex Novels" are competently handled but without any notable originality; and Mr. Blunden appears to have more zest in exposing to our view the "faded pages" of the novels in one chapter than he has in praising the "elements of achievement" in another.

When we reach the poetry, the criticism rises to an altogether higher level. Mr. Blunden recognizes the greatness of "The Dynasts" even while admitting the failure of Hardy to realize in that masterpiece the entire original conception. The many hundreds of short poems are, however, more appealing (as we should expect) to Mr. Blunden than is the huge Napoleonic epic-drama. With an abundance of sensitively chosen illustrative quotations, the critic selects for comment a great many individual pieces, indicating with nice precision the quality of each and further indicating how the cumulative impression that comes from reading many scores of the short poems is necessary for an appreciation of Hardy's true greatness.

There are already accessible a good many books on Hardy and his work, ranging in size and treatment from large monographs to brief, popular summaries and guides. As a biography the present little book does not supersede Professor Weber's, not to mention the two-volume "official" life which the second Mrs. Hardy published. As criticism it is sound and sensitive rather than brilliant or profound. But it is a good general introduction to the subject, and because of its presence in a long and favorably known series it will attract the attention of lovers of Hardy, and may attract new readers to him.

The Company at the Cross

Personalities of the Passion, by Leslie D. Weatherhead. New York: Abington-Cokesbury Press. $1.50.

THE AUTHOR of this book has chosen a novel but effective method of presenting the story of the Passion, as the last days of the Master on earth are commonly termed by the Protestant clergy. His method is to present the story through the characters connected with the incident, giving to each his proper place in the world's most tragic drama.

Peter is represented as a victim of circumstances, whose seeming denial of the Master was through no lack of loyalty to Jesus. This removes something of the disappointment which is sometimes felt regarding this impetuous but loyal disciple whose love for Jesus was unmistakable.

Judas is represented as a character little understood. The query is raised, How could a man who had companioned with Jesus so intimately, who had heard his precious words and witnessed his unprecedented work of healing and regeneration, how could he have been so hard of heart as to betray him? The author finds the answer in the assumption that Judas was convinced that Jesus would free himself from any untoward condition in which he might be placed, thus adding one more impressive demonstration of his spiritual prowess; and Judas, this author avers, represents the sins of many persons in modern times.

* * *

Caiphas, Herod, and Pilate are laid bare in their careers of conspiracy and unbelief. Pilate is characterized as a bad governor who escaped his responsibilities so completely that he was soon forgotten as having played any prominent part in the annals of Roman history. On the other hand, Barabbas is pictured as an idealist, a radical, highly patriotic and correspondingly antagonistic to the Roman rule. He was an extremist, cast into prison for his political sins.

Dr. Weatherhead sees in Simon of Cyrene one upon whom was conferred a signal honor, the bearing of the Cross upon which Jesus was to be crucified. Of the cross-bearers the author says, "The true cross-bearer finds that in the shadow of that tall tree where Christ was homeless, all men are at home."

Mary, the mother of Jesus, is treated with great tenderness and with a sympathetic insight into her many difficult problems. On the assumption, as tradition has it, that Joseph passed on when Jesus was but a youth, the care of the family was left to Mary and her oldest son, Jesus. Her treatment of her first-born was always tender and with some degree of wonderment occasioned by his unusual mental state, especially his predilection toward things of the Spirit.

* * *

Of necessity the author draws upon his own interpretation of the significance of the Bible story, but he never doubts the loyalty and devotion of the mother to her first-born. He sees her at the Cross, torn by the anguish of the mother's heart at the cruel treatment meted out to her son. This a chapter to provoke deep and lively sympathy for her who has been overworshiped by some, while being given too little attention by others.

The lesser persons of the tragedy —Longinus, the Roman Centurion; Dismas, the Crucified Revolutionary, Cleopas of Emmaus—are dealt with from the author's interpretation of the significance of the meager Biblical account. The author deals with Joseph of Arimathea in an unusual manner, representing him as a respectable, successful member of the Sanhedrin, unhappy on Easter morning because he failed to gain the spiritual significance of the world-shaking event of that most memorable of all days.

Dr. Weatherhead is a well-known preacher in London, at present pastor of the City Temple, one of England's most famous churches. Out of his wide experience and a deeply spiritual outlook, he has written of the Easter event in a manner so tender, so understanding, as to bring to each reader a clearer concept of the inner meanings of that most significant week.

A. F. G.

As Editor Recalls Pioneers

Tales of the Pioneers, by W. A. (Bill) Chalfant. Stanford University Press. $3.

ALTHOUGH MR. CHALFANT calls this series of anecdotes "tales," they deal in large part with factual incidents and events, which may or may not have been colored somewhat by the desert mining country's penchant for legendry. Mr. Chalfant provides no guarantee with any of his stories, but says, in effect, "this is the way I heard it." The effect achieved is far removed from ordinary textbook history.

Chiefly the Chalfant tales have their setting in the California region just under Mt. Whitney's eastern shadow, in the Mojave Desert Country, along the Panamint Range, and in the Death Valley region, which is fringed by those highly mineralized regions of Nevada that have produced strange characters and stranger stories.

* * *

The Chalfant tales run strongly to conflict and violence because, it seems, the struggle of human beings for the stored treasures of earth seems to generate such things. He has set forth many an event that would appear grotesquely fictional in any other setting, but which is appropriate enough to the weird terrain of the desert mountain country.

The pioneers in these stories are not the Argonauts of Gold Rush days, whose exploits have been sung and storied so many times before. They are another people, but of the same heroic breed. There are tales from Bodie, Pioche, from the Kern country, and other locales that many readers will not have heard of before. If some of them are reminiscent of tales of other earlier camps, why, it surely could be that similar events could happen in similar places, couldn't it?

* * *

The chapter on "Law as It Was Administered" adds new episodes to the many-sided story of "justice" in the mining camps. One deals with the timid magistrate at Bodie who couldn't decide a case after long and heated arguments by attorneys, and gave it back to them with the statement: "You'll have to settle it between yourselves; I can't make head or tail of it." There are other shotgun justices in the pages, however, who were not so timid.

In his career as editor, Bill Chalfant has known many of the men who now become characters in his book. He himself took part in the epic of Inyo County and its contest with the city of Los Angeles for the precious waters that come down from the high Sierra. But that is another story. In this book a pioneer tells about pioneers, in the crisp, robust terms of trail and camp.

The Book Window

Bellows, by Peyton Boswell, Jr. (Crown, $1.95). A study of the work of the noted American painter, George Bellows, with eight color plates and 75 half-tones made from many of his better-known paintings.

Eakins, by Roland McKinney (Crown, $1.95). A comprehensive study of one of America's original artists, Thomas Eakins, with eight color plates and 75 half-tones reproducing many of his important works.

Winslow Homer, by Forbes Watson (Crown, $1.95). A full consideration of the contribution to American art of one of the country's most distinctive painters of his time, with eight color plates and 75 half-tones representing most of his better-known paintings.

Frans Masereel (Pantheon-Books, $6). A collection of battlefield sketches, all based on the book's theme, "Dance Macabre."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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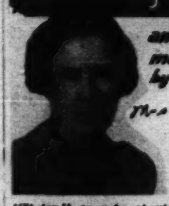

and Lewis Hotel Training made it all possible."
by
Mrs. Frances L. Morris

A Success at 44, Food Director of Naval Center Tells How She Secured Position.

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. . Franco

(Continued from Page 2)

their communications lines too far unless they have to. North of the Pyrenees, they are momentarily snug. Stretched to the Straits of Gibraltar and across, they are 1,000 miles from the south German frontier which is further than Stalingrad from East Prussia. And they have decayed roads, one-track rail lines, and easily bombed mountain bottlenecks behind them.

For Germany, then, Spain is a high hurdle on the western route to Africa. It will be surmounted if necessary, if the German High Command thinks that North Africa can be saved, and can only be saved, by attack on General Eisenhower's rear. But the Germans traditionally count the cost, and the cost of such an operation would be high; and they will avoid it if they can.

What, then, of the United Nations?

The secrets of Casablanca are not yet unlocked, and so this question must go unanswered. But this much can be said. The strategy of Washington in its broadest outlines is to close a circle on the Germans. To pile up pressure all around the great loop from Norway through Russia, around the eastern and southern Mediterranean and back through Britain to Norway. And then to strike here and feint there, raid at one point and invade at several others, until the Germans are drawn every which way, thinned, overextended, and beaten. Spain obviously is one such point around the circle. When the time comes, it will necessarily be in jeopardy, though other points now seem more likely to be used for the main invasion routes.

Obviously, there is no gain to the United Nations from forcing Spain into German hands. Doubtless the Axis already has won from Franco naval bases in the Balearics, but, so far as is known, it is not yet using the superb naval facilities of Cartagena and certainly is not using the German land guns placed along the Straits of Gibraltar on both sides at its narrowest points against the convoys to Algiers and Oran, Malta and Alexandria. Though it is too long a story for discussion here, it might be said that the writer, after thoroughly investigating the question in Spain during this war, is convinced that it is quite possible technically for Germany to cut the Straits and neutralize, if not capture, the fortress of Gibraltar.

Obviously, we do not want to invite them to do it.

To refrain from forcing Franco into Germany's hands by any hostile action is only elementary military strategy. It is not—not necessarily, or not of itself—appeasement. It could be appeasement if it were carried on by those who were in favor of appeasement idealogically, rather than in a military sense, or if it were carried over into the period after the peace. But that need not be the case.

The problem of the United Nations, then, is to devise and administer a Spanish policy which will serve the ends of the Army and not of political reaction.

. . A Day on the Hiring Line

(Continued from Page 6)

supervising, she finds some manual work to do, and cannot bear to see anyone else wasting a minute. She has made herself miserable.

"Now, listen," says Mrs. White, with that wonderful smile of hers, "it won't make any difference where we put you, you will have the same trouble. It is yourself you are fighting. If you don't overcome it you'll find yourself out of a job, because you will wear yourself out. Couldn't you bring in some fruit or a piece of cake and sit on the bench a few minutes to eat it? You won't be discharged for that. And smile at the girls."

The girl really has a pleasant smile. She looks almost happy as she goes out. We feel that the problem is solved for the girl herself and for those under her supervision. She has been awakened to the need of relaxing a little.

When no one is waiting in the outer office we make brief trips into the plant. There is an inquiry here and there concerning a worker's parents, or children, or the husband or brother in the forces. Is the girl at the soldering bench having fun with her soldering? Does the calibrator who was transferred like her new job better than the old one? The answers are in the affirmative. The woman at a milling machine, with her pompadour curls out on her forehead, is gently persuaded that she must push them under her net, for safety's sake.

There is a little checking up in the hospital and the cafeteria. Arrangements are made for a girl being transferred to go to Mrs. White's office to be photographed again and fingerprinted. It is while a group are collecting, to begin the three o'clock shift in the annex, that we overhear the admiring remarks the women make concerning the Assistant Director of Personnel.

"She'll tell you about her card system," whispers Mrs. Dorothy Jenkins as she goes by. She is Counsellor for Women and knows by experience what a remarkable help the system is. Mrs. White, it seems, was the first to realize, before Pearl Harbor, how the firm's business was expanding, and to provide for it in the filing system, so that every worker's history, for years back, can be produced at a minute's notice. She did all the clerical detail herself.

When the line of job-seekers has vanished, Mrs. White leaves her little private office and takes a desk among the other workers in the department. They like it, too, and all of them work together in a happy and friendly spirit.

One thing which especially impresses us is Mrs. White's plan for follow-up interviews. She does not consider it enough to engage a worker and then forget about her. After a woman has been in a position for some time, she thinks there should be a second interview. Perhaps the worker's value has increased to the point where she deserves a higher pay rate. Perhaps she can do things she forgot to mention when she first came to work, useful things the foreman has not discovered. The task is, as Mrs. White sees it, not just to put someone on a machine or a bench job where a worker is needed, but to see that people are in their right places, where they as well as the firm can benefit.

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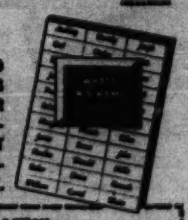

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. . The Farmer In His Own Dell

(Continued from Page 7)

to bear. By the time it is paying him on his investment a number of years have rolled by, during which he sprayed, pruned, mulched, and fertilized the tree carefully. A good orchard sprayer costs $1,000, it takes another $1,000 to buy the tractor to operate it. Insecticides are bought by the barrel. Boxes and barrels must be provided. A sorting house and storage shed must be built. Trucks are essential to almost all farming these days.

The potato man must have a storage house, planters, and sprayers and diggers. The grain man doesn't buy combines with trading stamps. And above all, as part and parcel of every producing farm, is the expense of a livable home.

But these investments might never earn the man a penny if he failed to contribute the most important thing of all—judgment, experience, education, knowledge. It isn't always of the agricultural college variety, nor is it all to do with making things grow. The farmer has to plan, arrange, and administrate his work. He has to know such things as how much seed to the acre, what kind of fertilizer to use, when to apply fungicides, and how to pack his stuff for market. He has to know when to sell and when to wait for a price. He has to be a captain of industry one moment and a haggler the next. The variety of work on a farm commands that he be versatile. He must know how to test soil, dicker with buyers, fix a mowing machine, repair the chimney, and caponize poultry. He doesn't learn that overnight. And most farmers, with their down-to-earth associations, see things extremely clearly.

The average farmer, if he dislikes anything, dislikes tomfoolery.

It is easy to see what is vexing farmers. I can start with my own troubles. I am beset constantly with appeals to produce more. My Congressman, my county agent, my local grocers—anyone who can speak or write to me—tells me I must produce more. My first reaction is to consider those items on which I might get my money back—and I decide to produce more. I find that I can finance my increased production. So I begin to lay my plans.

I will need some fertilizer. I find I have to fill out a blank, and that the basis of my allotment will be the quantity I used last year. Last year I used 200 pounds—not being engaged in planting what I plan to plant this year. May I not reasonably reflect that if they want more produce, they must find me fertilizer?

Then I need a new disc harrow. My county agent says I haven't a chance. Only three were available to this county, and they were bought long ago. Can't I get along? Yes, of course I can get along—I don't have to plant so much anyway. If they get me a harrow, I'll plant a lot.

I need gasoline for the tractor. I have had all the gasoline I needed, and am assured I shall have all I shall require—but where shall I register complaint about the nuisance of getting it? Why must I walk four miles, ride 20 on a bus, and sit two hours in a crowded ration bureau, when a 3-cent stamp would do the trick? Why must I fill out a long blank, being required by statistical form to say things that aren't so, and estimate required usage, when I haven't the faintest notion how much I'll need? Then why must I wait three days while the board sits on my application, and no gasoline at hand to yard out my wood? And people clamoring for wood in the coldest winter on record?

Can I get a mowing machine? The priorities division will give me the right to buy one. Fine. But where can I buy it? I finally decide to get along without, because it's more trouble than it's worth. I can manage—but all this managing is eventually going to reduce me to a subsistence farmer and keep me from producing food.

The rationing board gave me gasoline to do my marketing and to drive into town for tractor gasoline. But I spent an entire day getting it.

I can go on to considerable length. So can all farmers. They aren't being deprived of things that are available—they are merely put to unnecessary trouble to get them. If milk is scarce, why set up an unnatural situation that makes it foolhardy to produce milk? If turnips and carrots are wanted, why not make it easy to produce them? If 16 cows will keep a man out of the army, who decides 15 cows aren't enough? Any man knows 10 cows, with the right owners, can do better than 25 cows with the wrong.

Philosophers, maybe, have lucid answers for those things. Farmers have, too—and they arrive at them in straightforward fashion. The farm problem boils down to a host of independent contractors who feel thwarted, but who'll do a bang-up job if given half a chance.

Wide World Photos

COLLEGE COURSE IN FARM MECHANICS

Two Ohio Farmers Get Instruction on Running a Tractor

. . Flying Fraternity . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

up their regular jobs for the duration to fly patrol assignments full time. They receive no salaries. While not on active service they pay their own plane expenses and buy their own replacements; on duty, they receive expenses and a moderate rental for their planes per hour of flight.

Because technical equipment is so urgently needed by military fliers, the civilians have been performing with ingenious makeshifts. Mr. Landis made a startling report recently on coastal patrol equipment that might have been devised for a child's game rather than the serious business of U-boat detection.

"At first," Mr. Landis pointed out, "their bombsights consisted of tubes of rolled-up newspapers. Later they got wooden tubes fitted with glass at the end. They cost 20 cents."

Planes flying on fire watches over Ohio forests were without two-way radios. Quart ice-cream containers festoooned with yellow streamers were used to drop messages to ground wardens. A single plane operating with this non-priority, carnival equipment was able to direct quick control to 30 timber blazes.

Where no suitable air fields existed, CAP members built them, leveling the ground with borrowed tractors. When headquarters buildings were needed, they erected them or renovated abandoned structures, installing wiring, plumbing, and heating themselves. In one unit, operations are now directed from a trailer, fitted out and equipped with radio controls by members.

Duty often calls the civilian pilots far from home and family.

"At many a point," Maj. Earle L. Johnson, national commander, declares, "members from a dozen states are working side by side."

The constructive effect of this nationwide co-operation, Major Johnson believes, will be continued after the peace is signed. The flying fraternity of 100,000 amateurs a year ago is now organized for maximum service in war, and for the "dynamic expansion of civilian aviation" afterward.

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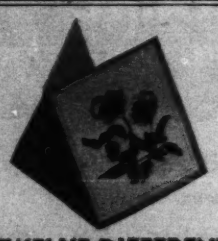

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Over the Editor's Desk

SOMEONE HAS SAID modern war is integral warfare. Certainly those who did not realize it before are coming to appreciate it now. Noncombatant as well as combatant enter into it, and sacrifice of the amenities of our daily routine must be made, if the war is not to be prolonged. One of the sacrifices on the home front comes under the general classification of rationing. On another page we give you two versions of rationing, the American and the British. The writers of the companion articles, MARY HORNADAY and MARY ANN ELLIS, have spent a lot of time studying this question.

JOHN GOULD, author of "The Farmer in His Own Dell," is a practical farmer. He knows whereof he speaks. But at heart he is a writer, having served as a reporter on a metropolitan daily, as a director of publicity for an enterprising college in Vermont, and as a free-lance writer in Maine. Indeed, he divides his time between writing and farming. He treads a pleasant, if sometimes hard, road. What he sets forth in his article is drawn largely from his own experience.

Once in a while there is brought to our notice a quiet woman who seldom gets into the limelight, but who nevertheless plays no small part in American life. Such a woman is Mrs. Helen V. White of Bridgeport, Conn., about whom PEARL STRACHAN, a member of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor, writes on another page. Mrs. White is an Assistant Personnel Director, who has been able to persuade her employers of the value of women over 40, and who can proudly point to a grandmothers' club of 30 members in the plant. She has also pioneered in the idea of a second interview, the applicant being interviewed before going into the plant, and several months later after she is in to see if she is in her right place.

Over land and over sea, the Civil Air Patrol is carrying on services that are invaluable to the United States in the present emergency. Of what is the Civil Air Patrol composed? What does it do? Where does it operate? BEATRICE OPPENHEIM, New York journalist, tells you in another column in this issue.

Great Britain is "saying it with posters." When that country wants to get a message to the gossipers, to the wasteful, or to the careless it employs some of its best artists and cartoonists. In this democratic way it achieves as much unity in the right direction perhaps as the dictatorial method accomplishes, and sometimes more. Examples of some of the most interesting British posters are given by BARBARA BROWNE in her article in this issue.

When SAVILLE R. DAVIS started to write "Where Stands Franco?" he was embarrassed with an abundance of material. The ramifications of the subject were so wide and the implications so deep that he had to confine himself to one phase only. He had made a thorough investigation of the situation in Spain. In this issue, he applies some of the conclusions he reached to the position in the Iberian peninsula as it is affected by the German move in the Pyrenees and the Rommel thrusts across the Mediterranean. Military experts have long regarded a sudden invasion of Spain by the Axis as an enemy capability to block Allied use of the Straits of Gibraltar, particularly in the event of a Tunisian defeat. As the pressure on the Germans grows the more likely are they to think of Spain. Hence: Where Stands Franco?

W. W. C.

Letters

The Sharecropper's Future?. . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Will the lowering of tariffs which seems inevitable after the war make more or fewer sharecroppers in America? Will the greater competition in the American market of goods produced in foreign countries by lower-paid labor raise or depress the American standard of living? Your excellent article on the Federal Government's plan of help to farm tenants in the Magazine Section of Feb. 27 prompts these questions.

Evidently the United States will have to cut down some of its high tariff wall and buy more from abroad. Doubtless it will also sell more abroad. That seems much more of a neighborly arrangement, growing out of the wartime co-operation of the United Nations and the postwar needs of the European nations to revive themselves industrially. Repeatedly we hear from our statesmen of the need for less war-bred isolationism in international trade.

But what is to be the effect of the foreign goods coming more freely into the United States to compete with the products of American workmen and farmers? Will a large enough volume of cheaper foreign goods and manufactured articles be sold within America to reduce American production and employment? Must there be fewer American jobs so that there may be more foreign? Must American living standards go down in order that foreign may go up?

Obviously there must be some better balance than in the past. But when I read of a general reduction of American tariff walls I think of the sharecropper of the South. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act providing for Government loans to farm tenants to enable them to buy their farms on exceptionally long terms was admirable legislation. The Government by no means gives anything away. It simply helps a tenant to help himself.

Except for the sharecroppers, it may be doubtful whether this act would ever have been put through. The sharecropper is the most helpless type of tenant. He is very numerous. Generally he is of good stock. I remember years ago talking to a sharecropper in Arkansas who in the North would have passed as a representative workman. When I asked him some simple question out of the routine, he turned dumb. I have never seen such a look on any man's face before or since. He had missed the ordinary American education. He was indeed an American peasant.

What makes sharecroppers? Cotton. What is the trouble with cotton? Selling in a world market. The American growers produce far more than can be sold in the United States. They have to export a great share of their crop, and their prices are fixed by world prices. In other words, their prices are largely set by the cotton grown by low-paid labor in other lands. Put the sharecropper in a Detroit automobile factory, and he makes a good high-paid production worker. Let him keep raising cotton, and he is held down to being a sub-standard American by the very small cash return yielded by his labor.

R. O. S.
Chicago

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